

# We gave it the works...





#### COVER: The wild animals of Africa: now 34 you see them; soon, perhaps, you won't

Fast Africa, where the wild things are, is an earthly paradise, a dream kingdom where the actual and the psychic coincide. It is also a killing field. Kenya, infested by poachers and suffering the highest rate of population growth in the world, has become a proving ground for extinction. Can the wild animals survive? And if they vanish, what exactly will have been lost? See ESSAY.



#### NATION: The Government joins more than 22 40 states in a crusade to restrict smoking

In the most sweeping attempt to regulate a personal practice since Prohibition, countless new laws tell Americans where they can and cannot light up. > A taciturn central figure in Iranscam feels the pressure and attempts suicide. ▶ As the baby boomers mature, the baby-bust generation is poised to make an impact of its own. ▶ A drug-interdiction program sputters in a slow start.



#### **BUSINESS: Insider-trading arrests once** again cause fear and shock on Wall Street

With the help of a highly placed informant, federal authorities dramatically arrest three prominent members of the Manhattan financial community for profiting on private stock-market information. Investigations of insider trading continue to widen. Meanwhile, the practice has become a stain with the potential to blacken the reputation of the entire investment industry.



#### 52

World In a pair of thoroughly mixed signals, Moscow frees some political dissidents but cracks down hard on refuseniks. ▶ A threatened execution of Beirut hostages does not take place, but little 74 hope for their freedom can be found. ▶ Mexico is seized by a swelling current of discontent. A new generation of

to the streets.

#### 70 Medicine

Lou Gehrig's disease strikes three former San Francisco 49ers. One suspected cause: a fertilizer used on their practice field.

#### Education

With too many students and too much work, high school counselors often fail to help bewilstudent protesters takes dered seniors heading for college.

#### 71 Ethics

At a Boston conference. experts debate the issue of cutting off nourishment to hopelessly comatose natients

#### 81 Music

Tosca set in 1944? Carmen in an urban dump? The place to go for innovative opera productions is not the U.S. but Europe.

#### 72 Law

A bribery scandal cripples the Philadelphia judicial system as local caseloads back up. ► The sad case of Sir Rudolf Bing.

#### 88 **Health & Fitness**

Calcium fever is sweeping the country, but scientists warn that it is no panacea for osteoporosis, the degenerative bone disease.

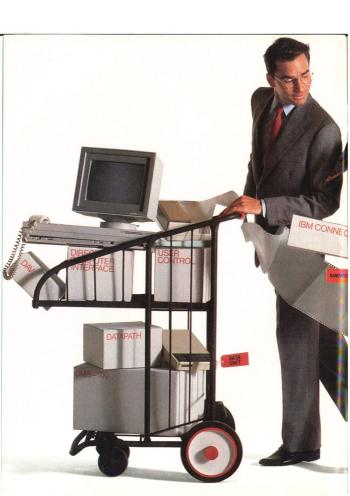
#### 12 Letters

14 American Scene 73 Milestones

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#### Cover: Photograph by

Neil Leifer





#### A Letter from the Publisher

or TIME Senior Writer Lance Morrow and Staff Photographer Neil Leifer, this week's cover story and picture essay on wildlife mark the culmination of seven adventurous weeks in East Africa. The assignment gave Morrow a chance to leave the routines of New York City behind and drift in the expanses of Kenya's plains and mountains, sampling "their freedom and magic spaciousness. Leifer had wanted to return to Kenya since 1984, when he snapped a runner there for TIME's picture preview of Olympic athletes. "Most of my assignments are somewhat predictable," says Leifer.

"With animals, you never know."

On the plains Leifer hunted with his camera. His safari guide stalked leopards and cheetahs by carrefully sifting through footprints and dung. But the hunt did not always end when the quarry was sighted. "The animals had to be in the right setting and have the right light," says Leifer. "Otherwise lefter and his assistant photographable." During his forays, Leifer and his assistant could be photographed. "My leopard." Leifer now proudly calls it. On the other hand, serendipity led him to his lions. One morning around 5:30, while on a bumpy search for elephants,



Neil Leifer and Lance Morrow with Kenyan schoolchildren

Leifer's party suddenly spotted four lions at the roadside. Even the guide any prized Ife said he had do seen lions in the area for a long time. A member of that pride is pictured on the cover, the second Leifer cat to make it there. In 1981 his photo of a Shaded Silver American Shorthair graced the cover for TIME's look at domestic fellines.

The African bush, notes Morrow, is an "unforgiving place. The lame and the careless are taken down quickly." Morrow learned the cautious local custom: while walking in the bush, warn the animals of your approach; it is when they are surprised that they tend to attack.

When out alone, Morrow took to bellowing old Irish songs to alter whichever beast might be lurking nearby. One day he headed out for some fishing in the Aberdare Mountains: "I went down the game trail to a trout stream with my fly rod in hand, singing like the Clancy Brothers," recalls Morrow, and it worked. No lions or Cape buffalo appeared. However, there was a different problem. The noise had also scared awave the fish.

Robert L. Miller

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|------------|----------|------------------|
| Sun. 2/15- | 8 pm ET  | Soviet News-     |
| Fri. 2/20  | 5 pm PT  | cast (1 hr)      |
| Sun. 2/15- | 11 pm ET | Early Morning    |
| Sun. 2/22  | 8 pm PT  | Programs (4 hrs) |
| Mon. 2/16- | 9 am ET  | Prime Time       |
| Sun. 2/22  | 6 am PT  | Variety (4 hrs)  |

#### RUSSIA LIVE FROM THE INSIDE





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Volvo is a vehicle designed for investors interested in good performance over the long term.

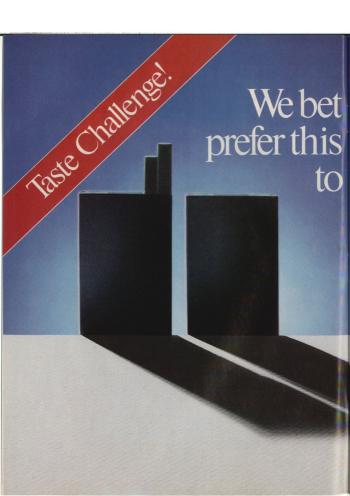
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Kings: 8 mg "tar;" 0.5 mg nicotine—100's Reg: 10 mg "tar;" 0.7 mg nicotine— 100's Men: 9 mg "tar;" 0.7 mg nicotine av per cigarette, FTC. Report Feb. 95. Ultra Lights Kings: 5 mg "tar;" 0.5 mg nicotine—Ultra Lights 100's: 6 mg "tar;" 0.6 mg nicotine—Box Kings: 8 mg "tar;" 0.8 mg nicotine av per cigarette, by FTC method.

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Quitting Smoking Now Greatly Reduces Serious Risks to Your Health.

#### Letters

#### **Help Yourself**

To the Editors:

Account of the decline of service in America (Economy & Business, Feb. 2) does an excellent job of exposing the problem. As a senior citizen, I have observed the deterioration over the years and have often been victimized by it. My concern is: How can the trend be reversed if workers entering the job market have never been exposed to the virtues of courteux, efficient service?

Robert O. Cote Bedford, N.H.



I am reminded of a saying that is hanging on the counter at our business. It reads: "The bitterness of poor quality remains long after the sweetness of low price is forgotten."

Eugene Reinwasser Flint, Mich.

In the U.S., the consumers dictate what kind of operation will survive. They said yes to the low-service chain outlet and no to the small business whose unique product is service. The consumers made their store; now they can shop in it.

Dave Baulesh Morrison, Colo.

As a former bank teller, I can testify that my "surfiness" was often a reaction to abusive, insensitive customers who objected when I asked to see identification or who were insulted because the bank right-put at limitation on what they could withdraw or borrow. It is supplied to the country of the countr

Bob Grossman St. Paul

It is good to hear that rude waiters, churlish taxi drivers, lazy clerks, incompetent mechanics, inefficient bank tellers and couldn't-care-less bureaucrats have not all gathered in one country. They are

evenly distributed throughout the world; only their styles vary. My experience with U.S. service occurred on an American airline. We have been as the service of the interval of the service of the best of the service of the have to come back tomorrow for a job requiring less than three minutes of his time. In some African countries, you may be told to return next month.

Inderjit Singh Bassi New Delhi

You got it wrong. It is here in Western Europe that service is so awful. In our experience, people in the U.S. are leaping about to fulfill the customer's every wish.

Maureen Pettman

Ashford, England

I hope you are deluged with letters

I hope you are deluged with letters and that you print them all. I also hope the business owners in America who have provided me with dreadful service get the point that I, the consumer, am profit; they are overhead.

Barbara L. Laing Santa Ana, Calif.

#### Facing Down Racism

home, paleface"?

I was sickened by the display of racism in Forsyth County, Ga. [NATION, Feb. 2]. How can Ku Klux Klan members claim to be Christians and super-American patriots, when their foul acts are not only un-Christian, but anti-American? Hatred has no place in the teachings of Jesus and is certainly the antithesis of what this country stands for.

Joel Bryan Sasser, Ga.

Americans should not be proud of the racism occurring in their country, or of the Ku Klux Klan. How would the Klan feel if the American Indians chanted. "Go

Cristina Rivero Montreal

London

The picture of the Ku Klux Klan member holding the child terrifies me. It makes me realize that the Klan will not die with this generation. The hatred these people harbor will be perpetuated for generations to come.

Holle A.S. Randles

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

#### Asking for Trouble Americans who of their own volition

Americans with of this of the channel chose to reside in countries like Lebanon should bear the responsibility for their own safety (WoRLD, Feb. 2). To expect the Government to come to their aid, risking lives and national policy in the process, is extraordinarily self-centred.

Mark G, Belza

Mark G, Belza

The "small knot of foreigners" who stayed in Bertur are beleaguered, but to call them crazy and desperate is insensitive. Many of these people made Lebanon their home decades ago, when Bertur was a peaceful city. They paid dutiles the best of my family are among those who been so fmy family are among those who stayed. I worry about them every moment, but when they write of arranging a scholarship for a destitute child or of personal control of the school of th

Jane Audrey Covent Huron, Ohio

#### Young Jocks

The lack of fitness in our children HALHI 4 ETINES, Jan. 26 has become a problem partly because of our attitude toward athletics. The purpose of sports, especially for children, should be to make the sport of the purpose of the pur

Mark I. Pitman, M.D. Chief of Sports Medicine Hospital for Joint Diseases New York City

#### **Surrogate Rights**

"Whose Child Is This?" [ETHICS, Jan. 19] is the proper question raised by the case of Baby M. The child belongs to those who conceived the idea of having it. Like the donor in artificial insemination, the surrogate is only a "procreative third" and should be denied any right to the child issued from surrogation.

Sacha Geller, M.D., President Centre d'Exploitation Fonctionnelle et d'Etude de la Reproduction Humaine Marseilles

We are coming to a stage where people are saying, it is possible, therefore it is permissible. Motherhood is sacred. The somb should not be rented. A couple's fertility should be ascertained before marriage. If that is not possible, then the best medical advice should be sought after marriage. When no desired results is obtained, take the marriage as it is, and go for adortion.

(The Rev.) Vaigulasami Savarimuthu Nagapattinam, India

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR should be addressed to TIME. Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020, and should include the writer's full name, address and home telephone. Letters may be edited for purposes of clarity or space.



Balance.

Meat, potatoes and milk.

Balance comes from eating a variety of foods. Because nutritionists agree, no one food provides all

At McDonald's, we offer 100% pure American beef. We offer fish and poultry. Lettuce and tomatoes. And more. Variety in our menu means you can balance what you order.

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IT'S A GOOD TIME FOR THE GREAT TASTES

#### American Scene

#### In Vermont: Making Beer the Old-Fashioned Way



Brewers Davis and Mason fill their bottles with ale that makes a statement

little national-pride music, maestro. A Thank you. Our very own United States of America (rooty-toot-toot) makes the best TV beer commercials (tantara) in the universe. Nobody else is close, unless it is some race of advertising geniuses in the Crab nebula, and that is not close, and anyway the Crabs do not have John Madden or Mickey Spillane, so forget them.

However-some really gloomy national-shame music now, if you please-it is also true that most of what the U.S. makes and labels as beer (gronk, honk, sound of oboists performing underwater) is fizzed up and flavorless, the worst brew in the universe. Why this should be so is puzzling. Other nations do not find it impossible to brew serious beer. The Germans and Austrians are masters, of course. Scandinavians. Dutch and French are experts. Italians see no point in beer, but what they make is drinkable. Mexicans produce good summer-weight cerveza. Canadian beer includes such hairy, out-of-the-swamp-andstill-dripping specialties as Moosehead, fondly known as Moosebreath by truck drivers in the Northeast. Japanese export beer tends to be thin and disappointing, which is to say it tends to taste far better than our mainstream belly wash. For that matter, Ladakhi Buddhists in remote Himalayan valleys make beer better than ours in open earthenware pots, in which dazed microorganisms swim for the shore. Furthermore

But it is time to turn off Vermont's Interstate 91 into White River Junction White River is an old railroad town and as some old-timers brag, an old bootlegging town, an old red-light town. Those glories are long gone, and just now it is simply an old town, at the confluence of the White and Connecticut rivers. The surrounding country is some of the handsomest in New England, but there is a scuffling, head-down quality to South Main Street, out by the Legion hall. It is just the place for a brewery, though the last of the old breweries in Vermont went out in the 1890s, as far as anyone knows. There is one brewery in New Hampshire, the big, mass-market Anheuser-Busch operation in Merrimack. And only one very small outfit in Massachusetts, an enterprising Boston pub called the Commonwealth Brewing Co. Ltd., which turns out a variety of sturdy ales and porters for consumption on the premises. It is true that the somewhat misleadingly named Boston Beer Co. sells Sam-

uel Adams, a good, chewy boutique lager that yuppies buy for nearly \$7 a sixpack on payday, but the stuff is made in Pittsburgh. To the north, Maine Coast Brewing sells a tart, beerflavored beer called Portland Lager at a stiff \$5.35 a pack, but despite the sea gull, lighthouse and sailing ship on its label. Portland is made by a brewery in Eau Claire, Wis.

Nevertheless, here is the Catamount Brewing Co., a tiny and unlikely throwback to the days when a beer barrel did not roll far from where it was filled, and big horses like the ones in the Bud ads did the rolling. Catamount has only five employees, none of them Clydesdales, but they actually make beer. Big sacks of malted barley are handtrucked into the milling room at the top of a three-story brick building that once housed a meat-packing plant. After about three weeks of boiling, fermenting, cold filtration and conditioning, Brewmaster Steve Mason gives his mustache a reflective tug. He starts the machine that fills and caps bottles with one of two workman-like ales, Catamount Amber or Catamount Gold, then jiggles them down the rolling track toward the labeler. Here the likeness of a catamount, a virtually extinct Eastern mountain lion, is glued to each. Mason's partner Alan Davis explains, if this is an explanation, that the beast suggested itself as a symbol because Green Mountain Boys Ethan and Ira Allen used to drink a lot of ale at a tayern called the Catamount in Bennington, Vt., some miles to the south. Catamount's catamount looks moody and preoccupied, as if it had invested money in a small brewery

Mason, for one, has no doubts. It is clear that he would rather work the valves and switches of his own brewery than pilot a steamboat down the Mississippi. He began brewing beer as a basement hobbyist in 1975, when he was an anthropology student at the University of Michigan. Home brewers give up, as a rule, after a few bottles of the first batch explode and must be swabbed off the ceiling. Mason persisted and eventually learned to mill barley, make his own wort-the sweet. not-yet-fermented, liquid product of the barley mash-and add hops during the boil for bittering, "This was pretty advanced stuff," he admits.

He was then, but only in the real

world, an admissions officer at Goddard College in Vermont. In yeasty fantasy he was a professional brewer, and in 1983 he began to ferment. He traveled to England and, with surprisingly little difficulty, apprenticed himself to a small brewery called Swannells, in Hertfordshire, a proud producer of real ale. Real here is a technical term, and it means that the ale is unpasteurized, unfiltered, conditioned in the cask and delivered to thirsty believers by gravity or hand pumps

not powered by CO2. Back in Vermont in 1984. Mason hooked up with Davis, who was running an artist-in-residence program there for the National Endowment for the Arts. In the mists of the fu-



# More about your balanced diet and McDonald's good food.

Before we talk about our good food, let's see what the U.S. Government has to say about balancing your diet.

#### Seven keys to building a good diet.

The U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services have issued dietary guidelines for Americans.\* These guidelines recommend:

Eat a variety of foods Maintain a desirable weight.

Avoid too much fat, saturated fat, and cholesternl

Eat foods with adequate starch and fiber

Avoid too much sugar Avoid too much sodium

If you drink alcoholic beverages, do so

in moderation. Nutrition experts agree

these seven steps are the most important things you can do for your diet to stay healthy Whether you eat at McDonald's or not. please observe them

\*For reprints of the complete Dietary Guidelines for Americans, contact the U.S. Consumer Information

Variety—one thing everyone

#### agrees on.

A balanced diet includes foods from each of four basic food groups each day. Just in case you don't remember them, for adults, the minimum recommendations are: 1) four servings of breads, cereals, and other grain products. 2) four servings of fruits

minimum additional servings recommended for the rest of your day. Low-fat dairy products 2 servings

Fruits & vegetables 4 servings 1 serving

Balance

This example will give you a good start But don't stop with today You should think about

your diet every day in order to truly eat

#### Balance is best.

Balance comes from eating a variety of foods. Because nutritionists agree no one food provides all the

necessary nutrients At McDonald's variety in our menu

ans you can balance what you order nd make sure your McDonald's meal lances with other meals you eat

#### How to find out even more about McDonald's nutrition.

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our food. And about good nutrition Because the smarter you are about food, the smarter you can eat

It's as simple as that

#### and vegetables

3) two, 3 oz. servings of meat, poultry, fish, or eggs 4) two servings of milk, cheese, or vogurt You can probably already see how our food at McDonald's fits in. But just in case, let's put a typical McDonald's meal in perspective

#### How to get the most out of McDonald's:

Now...about our good food: Let's say you order a Big Mac® regular french fries, and a medium diet Coke for lunch today

In order to balance your diet, here are the



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#### American Scene

ture, they discovered, each could see Catamount looming small. They began to work out financing: stock sold to a few believers and a low-interest community-development loan. Mason was aiming at something close to English real ale, though he knew there would have to be some touch-up carbonation to accommodate the colonials' taste for fizz. Beer drinkers in Vermont and New Hampshire, the intended markets, bought a lot of bottles and not much draft beer, so Catamount would be bottled without additives, and, most important, there would be no pasteurization, a process that gives beer shelf life but that, Mason and other purists feel, "heat shocks" the beer and ruins its flavor. (Control of bacteria is not a factor-the alcohol does that-but coldfiltered, unpasteurized beer should be stored at cool temperatures and should be drunk within three months. Like bread, beer is really good only when it is fresh. Virtually all imported beer must be pasteurized to survive the lengthy shipping process. In the U.S., most mass-market beer is pasteurized, except for Coors and a variety of draft beers.)

ost used equipment available was far too big for Catamount, whose production this month will begin with only about 2.500 cases for its market area of New Hampshire and Vermont. But a yeast tank from a dismantled Stroh brewery in Detroit became a brew kettle. A high-tech Italian wine filter turned out to be ideal. Stainless-steel conditioning tanks were built to order. By September the partners were ready to begin ten weeks of practice brewing. Mason says there were few surprises. At one point, a daily check of the yeast culture by Consulting Biologist Mike Sinclair showed that wild yeast had corrupted the strain, and Mason had to order another batch from Chicago. The taste of Catamount's gold and amber ales was distinct-amber more full-bodied and slightly higher in alcohol content-but their color was too similar, and Mason made adjustments to darken the amber.

An observer hears all this with interest and growing thirst. Davis is about to pour glasses of Catamount to illustrate a point he is making when a local dairy farmer arrives to pay for a batch of used barley mash, which he feeds to his cattle. Conversation develops, and the beer remains unpoured. Are there not cows to be milked? Perhaps there is some manure to be shoveled? At last the observer gets his glass of Amber. It is red in cast, bread fresh, with the body of a weight lifter: serious beer. A glass of Gold is similarly muscular, though not so massive. Lighter, notes the visitor, "though of course"- he spells out the word that self-respecting beer drinkers prefer not to pronounce-

Davis remains composed, but his emotion is evident. "We do not deal in Lite," he says with pride. —By John Skow



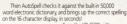
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Toward a more competitive America-III

#### Let's look at Japan

There's no doubt that since World War II Japan has become an eminently successful trading nation. Last year alone, Japan's trade surplus with America was \$58.8 billion, in spite of growing competition from South Korea and other Pacific Rim nations.

Why do the Japanese trade so successfully? The key to the riddle is Japan's high rate of savings- and the investment in plant, equipment, research and people these savings make possible. Because the Japanese people save so much, their productivity has grown at a much faster rate than America's, helping them remain competitive in every market—including the huge market America represents

There are many reasons for the Japanese penchant to save and invest. As residents of small, crowded islands, with few natural resources, they literally have to trade to live. Accordingly, Japan's leaders have long encouraged thriftand the productivity it brings. In addition, individual Japanese are virtually forced to save for their old age, because their Social Security and private pension systems aren't as extensive as ours.

But even with thrift seemingly ingrained in the Japanese character, their income tax code-based on the post-war recommendations of an American panel, the Shoup Mission—served to institutionalize the saving habit. Under the Japanese tax code, rates on salaried workers and corporations alike were higher than in the U.S. But dividends were taxed less heavily and interest on many individual savings accounts wasn't taxed at all. In Japan, moreover, those tax-free accounts were much more widely used than the American IRAs, and were available much earlier.

Still, the Japanese weren't satisfied with their tax system, and they are now in the process of crafting a new one. The impetus for tax reform in Japan grew out of a need to attack some basic inequities. Rates on individuals and corporations were considered so high as to be inequitable and repressive—and the inequity was compounded by the Japanese collection system. In Japan, the taxes of salaried employees are calculated by their companies and deducted from their pay. Farmers and the self-employed calculate their own taxes, and there are no taxpayer-identification digits comparable to our Social Security numbers. As a result, the Japanese have come to call their tax system "kuroyon" or "nine-sixfour," meaning that salaried employees are regarded as paying 90 percent of what they should, business owners 60 percent, and farmers 40 percent.

So the goal of Japan's tax writers has been to broaden the tax base, cut rates for business and individuals alike, and, as in America, come up with a package that would be revenue neutral-raise neither more nor less money than the old

Along with its lower rates, the new Japanese tax law will curb the system of tax-free savings, although it will remain in place for the elderly and single-parent households. And to insure the law will be revenue neutral in the face of lower rates, Japan is imposing a five-percent value-added tax, which is a tax levied as goods are sold—a consumption tax. The Japanese, in other words, are reducing the incentives to save by eliminating interest-free accounts, but restoring them by imposing a tax on spending

The consumption tax should bring Japan additional benefits. It will collect revenue from sources that may now escape taxation through "kuroyon." And it won't hurt Japan's ability to compete in world markets. Such taxes aren't levied on products made for export—a perfectly acceptable procedure under international trade rules. And they will be levied against the goods Japan imports for its domestic market.

Not even the Japanese can know for sure how successful their new tax code will be. Savings are being discouraged and spurred simultaneously, and only time will tell how the people will react to a carrot and a stick being offered up in tandem

But despite the uncertainties, America ought to be watching closely to see what it can learn from Japan. In our own tax reform process, we paid far less attention to incentives for savings and investment, and we added to the burden U.S. industry has to carry. The implications are extremely important, not only for U.S.-Japan trade relations, but for U.S. competitiveness with every nation.

Next: Did we shoot ourselves in the foot?

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Late last year, three turbocharged Saab 9000's were taken right off the assembly line in Sweden and shipped to the Alabama Interna-



tional Motor Speedway in Talladega, Alabama. Where under the scrutiny of international racing authorities, they were then driven at top speed for 20 days straight.

This highly unusual test, which Swedish engineers affectionately called "The Long Run," consumed 21,000 gallons of gas. Used over 100 sets of tires. Thoroughly wore out 32 drivers. And set or broke 21 world and international records.

Not least of which was the highest speed ever recorded for a standard production car driven this distance: 100,000 kilometers at 132.7



mph (including stops for gas, tires and maintenance)\*

And as for the cars themselves? Well, after completing the equivalent of 5 years of normal driving under utterly abnormal levels of stress, all three were running quite well.

Of course, no one would suggest the results of this test be applied directly to your everyday driving circumstances. Working with the Garrett Corporation, makers of the 9000s new water-cooled turbocharger, Pirell Tires and Shell Oil, this NASCAR-sanctioned test was conducted under highly-controlled conditions.

Still, the fact remains that not one, but all three Saab 9000's finished. Which would seem to say something about their performance and endurance abilities. And it certainly offers you an amusing opportunity.

Because the next time someone tries to justify the price of some other European sports sedan, say a BMW or Mercedes, by explaining that it's worth it in the long run, you can now respond with feigned innocence:

Oh, and just how long a run might that be? The most intelligent cars ever buil





#### **Nation**

TIME/FEBRUARY 23, 1987

## Where There's Smoke

There's fire these days, as the crusade against public puffing heats up

t the Department of Justice, which has a keen sense of lawand-order, smokers now retreat to the photocopying rooms in order to relax with a soothing cigarette. And how does that affect working conditions? "We don't do any work here anyway," cracks one bureaucrat. At the Department of Transportation, where things are supposed to move, smokers can puff away in half the rest rooms and corridors, but at the State Department, which has never been known for hasty decision making, nobody is quite sure where you can do it. "The air hasn't circulated in here in 20 years," sighs an inhabitant of Foggy Bottom who has not stopped lighting up. And at the Internal Revenue Service they are still trying to figure out what to do about both W-4 forms and cigarettes. Says an IRS watcher: "They always smoked compulsively over there.

Thus the entire U.S. Government last week lurched into the era of the nosmoking sign. Although each agency head is authorized to designate certain areas for smoking-hence the confusion-new rules from the General Ser- | offices, as well as in taxis and limouvices Administration now restrict all smoking by the 890,000 federal employees in 6.800 federal buildings. The GSA joined what has become a nationwide crusade against smoking, particularly smoking in public. Indeed, not since Prohibition has the U.S. seen such a widespread attempt to change people's personal habits by regulation

All in all, some 40 states now restrict smoking in public places: 33 prohibit it in trains, buses, streetcars or subways; 17 forbid it in offices and other workplaces. There are also about 800 local ordinances against tobacco. The restrictions vary widely. Utah, for example, bars cigarette advertising on billboards, and Maine forbids smoking in covered bridges. But every week brings new rules and new tightening of old rules:

▶ The New York State public-health council this month issued one of the nation's toughest antismoking measures. As of May 7, smoking will be forbidden in most areas of public buildings, including stores, banks, schools, hospitals and sines. Restaurants with seating for more than 50 customers will have to provide a no-smoking area of up to 70% of capacity. (Bars, however, can retain their smoky ambience.) Says Council Chairman Morton P. Hyman, a reformed two-pack-a-day smoker: "We hope to save

▶ In Cambridge, Mass., smoking will be banned as of March 9 in just about all public buildings. Restaurants and nightclubs with room for more than 75 people must designate special smoking areas.

▶ The Beverly Hills city council this week is expected to pass an ordinance that will completely ban smoking in res taurants. Proponents argue that people from surrounding areas will flock to the smoke-free eateries. But Mike Sims of the local Chamber of Commerce, which represents 74 restaurant owners, says the law is unnecessary: "Everyone recognizes the problems associated with smoking, but we've not had any complaints from the customers." Owners tried to substitute a voluntary plan that would require each



restaurant to post its smoking policy and allow customers to decide which to patronize, but the council rejected that idea. ▶ The Texas state legislature is expected to vote soon on a smoke-free indoor-air act that would limit public smoking throughout the state. Fourteen Texas cities and towns already have antismoking ordinances, says Ron Todd of the state health department, and "every day, almost, another one passes."

And there is more to come from Washington. Democratic Congressman Mike Synar of Oklahoma plans to introduce a bill this week that would ban all print advertising of cigarettes. (Congress banned cigarette ads from television and radio in 1970.) "This is the next natural step after labeling," he says. Others are not so sure. The tobacco industry notes that similar bans in other countries have not reduced consumption, and the American Civil Liberties Union argues that such a law would be unconstitutional. "As long as buying and using cigarettes is legal, the ban is a violation the First Amendment," says the A.C.L.U.'s Washington legal director, Arthur Spitzer

Republican Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island introduced a bill this month to increase the federal excise tax on cigarettes from 16¢ to 32¢. He estimates his bill would raise \$9 billion over three years. Critics complain that such a tax is regressive, hitting mainly the poor. New Jersey's Democratic Senator Bill Bradley has proposed a narrower bill, disallowing advertising costs for tobacco products as a tax-deductible business expense, which he says would raise \$2 billion over three years. A number of corporations have moved to curb smoking in the workplace. For example, Chicago's Northern Trust Bank last month announced a ban on all smoking by its 4,500 employees except in lounges. It offered stop-smoking clinics to the 25% of its employees who indulge. USG Corp., also based in Chicago, has said that it would dismiss any employee of its acousticalproducts plants who smoked on the job or even at home, a move that critics contend treads on shaky legal ground. According to a poll of its members taken last fall by the Administrative Management Society, 42% of the firms now have some kind of smoking policy, up from 16% in 1980.

What accounts for such a fast-rising crusade against an activity that was once considered sophisticated and until recently had at least been politely tolerated? One thing that happened was that Betty Carnes, an ornithologist, returned home from a 1969 expedition and found that her best friend, a 29-year-old mother of two, was dying of lung cancer. Her last

request to Carnes was to 'try to make people aware of the dangers of smoking." Carnes helped persuade the commercial air carriers to begin segregating smokers in the early '70s. In 1973 she spearheaded a movement that prodded the Arizona legislature to pass the first state law limiting smoking in public places. "The time was right," she says now. "People were becoming health conscious. Only thing was, the majority of the nonsmokers were afraid to speak out; they thought they were in the minority.

Today the leading antismoking crusader is Dr. C. Everett Koop, the bearded U.S. Surgeon General. who in 1984 called for a smoke-free society. Last December he proclaimed that smokers were hurting not just themselves but their nonsmoking neighbors, and cited studies indicating that "sidestream" smoke can be harmful to others. The evidence "clearly documents that nonsmokers are placed at increased risk for developing disease as the result of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke," he said. "The Koop report added enormous impact because it establishes the rationale for corporate liability," says John Pinney, director of the Institute for the Study of Smoking Behavior and Policy at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, "Tobacco is a dangerous substance, and an employer who doesn't do anything is likely to be sued." Says Koop: "We're sort of on a roll. When we first started talking about a smoke-free society, half the country smoked. Today only 29.9% smoke, and of those, 87% want to quit."

Leaders of the crusade argue that government involvement is legitimate because the health of nonsmokers is at stake. "It's misguided to think that this is about rights at all," says Mark Pertschuk, the legislative director of Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights, and adds, "I even regret the name of my own organization.

Still, smokers are beginning to feel that they are a persecuted minority who do, in fact, have some rights. Says one Boston woman who has no intention of quitting smoking: "This crusade about health spills over into 'I know what's best for you.' So what happens next? Do these experts, in the name of better health, make people eat fish instead of

red meat?" Others object to the new government NO regulations on political grounds. "I hate to see a knee-ierk reaction develop so that anytime something SMOKING happens society runs for a government regulation. says Boris Yavitz, a "tolerant ex-smoker" who is a professor at Columbia University Business School. "First you should try to exhaust volunteerism, exhaust persuasion, and I don't think we have gone that route vet." In Illinois, the Chamber of Commerce has so far suc-No Smoking cessfully lobbied against a no-smoking bill Except In grounds of practicality. Designated Says Leonard Day, the Areas Chamber's manager of human resources: "Employers would go nuts trying to



LUNG



new legislation reflects a growing consensus that the rights of nonsmokers should take precedence over those of smokers. The laws have helped to reinforce what should be common courtesy: that smokers refrain from lighting up unless they have first considered whether their smoke might affect others. That in turn might dispel some of the unnecessary animosity that has entered the debate and restore an air of tolerance on both sides. -By Otto Friedrich. Reported by Robert Ajemian/

Boston and Anne Constable/

Washington

divide their work force,

having to use a vardstick

to make sure the distance

But the rush to pass

between desks is right."



#### Nation

#### War on the Installment Plan

Time and money may be running out for the contras

I has been a long winter of discontent for the contras. First there was the allegation last November that funds from U.S. arms sales to Iran had been illegally diverted to bank accounts held by the rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandnista regime. Since that bombshell, congressional ment has mounted. Now a power struggle within the rebel leadership may further damage the cause of the property of the

Amid the turmoil, the Reagan Administration must try to persuade the new Democratic Congress this week to release the last installment of \$100 million in aid that was granted to the contras last year.

To win release of the final S40 million, the Administration must assure lawmakers that the current rebel leadership is representative of Nicaragua's democratic opposition, even as two of the movement's three directors are threatening to resign. "As things stand now, we can't what it should be," says an Administration official. "It's a very, very serious problem."

Nevertheless, even Democratic Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut, co-author of a bill to withhold the funds, concedes that the contras will get their money. Senators who voted for the contra aid bill last vear are unwilling to reverse their stand so quickly, Dodd believes. Moreover, if both the House and Senate voted for an aid cutoff, they still could not round up the two-thirds majorities needed to override a certain presidential veto. Dodd doubts that the issue will come

doubts that the issue will come to a Senate vote. Says he: "I'm not sure if it makes sense to hand the President a vicIf the contras cannot show some prog-

tory right out of the box Congress is not likely to be so compliant on the larger issue of renewing contra aid in the next fiscal year. Last week the Administration decided to wait until September to send its official request to Capitol Hill for \$105 million in new assistance. hoping that by then the rebels' military progress would attract more support. Such reasoning could be wishful thinking. Last August, the House approved contra aid by a mere twelve votes. Notes Florida Democrat Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee: "A strong President, at the height of his popularity, was just able to drive it through. In the wake of Iranscam, he predicts, "there will be a lot of people saying 'Not

the Administration stresses the rebels' claim that they now have about 10,000 soldiers inside Nicaragua and are fighting to inspire a popular insurrection against the Sandinista regime. However, those troop estimates cannot be independently verified, and there is little evidence that the contras are sparking a civilian uprising. On the contrary, the liberal humanrights group Americas Watch issued a report last week citing myriad abuses committed by the rebels. Although the 170-page document takes the Sandinistas to task for their harsh treatment of prisoners, it is most critical of the contras for waging "indiscriminate attacks"



Contra Directors Cruz, Calero and Robelo in Washington last year
The rebel command, says Cruz, is a "cluster of bickering leaders

against civilians, including children.
If the contras cannot show some progress in the field, then they probably do not
deserve further American support. That
was the assessment of Admiral William
Crowe, Chairman of the Joint Chiels of
Staff, who criticized the contras last week
for their failure to win a major milliary

victory. Crowe offered a warning to the rebels: "You've got to have some kind of success, or you're not going to get a continuing commitment."

The rebel leadership is no longer successful even at sticking together. Two of the contra directors, Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo, have threatened to quit the U.S.-sponsored United Nicaraguan Opposition because of their differences with Adolfo Calero, head of the Elliott Abrams

largest and best-armed contro organization, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. Cruz and Robelo say Calero has ignored them and undercut their attempts to democratize the movement. Cruz recently told TiME that the UNO chiefs were not "spokesmen for the people" but rather a "cluster of bickering leaders." In Costa Rica, Robelo reportedly sidd U.S. officer comise, were posted, unless Calero chains.

The schism among the contras is agravated by a rift between the State Department and the Cla. State, convinced that the contras need civilian leadership port, forced Calero to accept the UNO power-sharing arrangement. The Cla, however, has indulged Calero's back-handed treatment of the UNO. "The Cla thinks the key to everything is the battle-field." See the Contrast of the Classification of th

start winning, the political and diplomatic support will follow. Contra supporters may wince at Calero's authoritarian tactics but they are unlikely to abandon him. Says a State Department representative: "Calero commands a lot of loyalty. His guys hold all the guns. If we were to drop him, there would be terrible disruption and dissension." Still, observers believe that the presence of Cruz, a former Sandinista Ambassador to Washington, remains essential to making the contras palatable. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, the Administration's chief architect of Central American policy, said of Cruz. "Nobody is irreplaceable. But he comes as close as you can get." Last week the State Department tried to salvage the movement by working to expand the UNO coalition and subsequently reduce Calero's

Despite the contras' difficulties, the Administration is convinced that Congress will continue to support the rebels in the absence of a better strategy for containing the Sandinistas. Speaking at a meeting of the American Bar Association in New Orleans, Secretary of State George Shultz last week reiterated the Adminis-

tration view that the Sandinista regime is a "Soviet stronghold on the mainland." By supporting the Nicaraguan insurrection, said Shultz, "we may avoid direct military involvement by the U.S. in the future." Such dire warnings are intended to present the American people with a stark choice pay for the control of the con

In pushing the case for the contras,

#### **Iranscam's Near Tragedy**

Depressed by a sense of failure, McFarlane attempts suicide

was surprised to see the former National Security Adviser kick the air bovishly in celebration. He had just wangled two tickets to a Naval Academy Glee Club concert in which his son was to appear. That unexpected display of emotion was memorable for its rarity, since Bud McFarlane is a man whom the word taciturn might have been invented to describe. But powerful emotions evidently boil behind McFarlane's studiedly enigmatic face, and last week they found a sad outlet

After keeping his schoolteacher wife Jonda awake through much of Sunday night by tossing and turning in bed, McFarlane failed to respond when she tried to awaken him Monday morning.

A visitor to Robert McFarlane's tial commission investigating Iranscam, there was no indication that he faced any damaging new disclosures. Rather, the former Marine colonel seemed to friends to be tormented by a nagging general sense of failure. As National Security Adviser, he sometimes confessed frustration at being unable to "move these elephants," his unflattering description of the powerful foreign policy Pooh-Bahs in the Reagan Administration.

Still, McFarlane occasionally gave the impression that he regretted having resigned in December 1985 in the midst of a turf battle with White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, to become a counselor at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He missed the excitement of Government



The former National Security Adviser at home with Wife Jonda before the scandal broke He foresaw a "long, difficult spring" of questioning before TV cameras.

He stirred only when she shook him, and then appeared to be, in her words, "semi-Fearing that he had suffered a stroke, Jonda summoned a rescue squad. By the time it arrived she had discovered a note left by her husband, whose contents no one would divulge. Before an ambulance rushed him to nearby Bethesda Naval Hospital, the groggy McFarlane mumbled something to its crew about taking 25 to 30 Valium tranquilizer pills.

The overdose did not seriously threaten his life, and at week's end McFarlane, still hospitalized under observation, was expected to recover completely-and eventually to resume testifying about his central role in the sale of arms to Iran. Police nonetheless concluded that McFarlane, 49, had attempted suicide.

Why? There appeared to be no single trigger. Though McFarlane's hospitalization came only two hours before he was scheduled to be questioned by a presidenservice, for all its headaches, and Iranscam probably extinguished his prospects of becoming a policymaker again. Instead of being regarded as a wise elder statesman as he had hoped, McFarlane found himself viewed as the official who had first favorably presented a plan to sell arms to Iran, and thus led the way into a disaster that has profoundly shaken the presidency he tried to serve.

His part in the burgeoning Iranscam investigations deepened McFarlane's depression. He has testified more fully than anyone else. But, says his lawyer Leonard Garment, "the more information he gave. the more he became an object of scrutiny." Another friend adds that "he is a loval [former] Marine suddenly thrust into the role of John Dean," the Nixon White House Counsel whose Senate testimony fueled the Watergate scandal.

Moreover, Regan and others have contradicted some portions of McFarlane's story, most notably his insistence that the President gave prior approval to Israeli sales of arms to Iran in 1985. McFarlane was wounded by what he took to be implications that he was lying to protect himself. Whether for physical reasons or because of internalized stress or both, McFarlane suffered worsening back spasms this winter. The future seemed to hold only increasing strain. McFarlane confided to friends that he expected a "long, difficult spring" of being ques-tioned on TV at one congressional hearing after another, and then seeing the conflicts between his testimony and that of others bannered in news reports.

McFarlane's near tragedy did not interrupt the flow of Iranscam revelations. The presidential commission, headed by former Republican Senator John Tower of Texas, postponed its report for one week, until Feb. 26, after announcing that it had discovered "new material" on the scandal. Reports are that the new evidence consists of computer records, thought to have been lost, detailing farflung and possibly illegal efforts to raise money for the Nicaraguan contras by former National Security Council Aide Oliver North.

The Tower commission, originally ap-pointed by Reagan to recommend changes in the structure and operations of the NSC, has turned into a kind of runaway grand jury conducting a far-reaching investigation of the whole Iran armscontra funds scandal. It is the only investigative body that has questioned the President, who last week met with its three members for the second time, in a 70minute session. The White House is bracing itself for what Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater predicted will be a "critical and tough" report. Among other things, the commission is believed to have found deep CIA involvement in illegal arming of the contras. As a result, the agency's deputy chief Robert Gates, Reagan's nomine to succeed ailing William Casey as CIA director, may face heated questioning at Senate confirmation hearings this week.

Within the Administration, a war of backbiting leaks broke out. Early in the week, a Rowland Evans and Robert Novak column reported that Vice President George Bush had given a stern admonition to Secretary of State George Shultz, a public opponent of the Iranian arms sales. to support President Reagan or resign; the source was widely believed to be Don Regan. The Washington Post then reported that last November Shultz had protested to the President that Casey was about to give false testimony to a congressional committee. After a sharp confrontation. the Post said, Shultz got Casey's testimony changed. Washington gossips promptly suspected that Shultz had leaked that story in retaliation for the earlier disclosure. Whatever the facts, the leaks gave a vivid impression of officials scrambling to save -By George J. Church. their own skins Reported by David Beckwith and Barrett Seaman/Washington

#### The Presidency/Hugh Sidey

#### **Even Reagan Was Somber**

There is great political drama just over the hill, and you can feel it coming along Washington's broad avenues. It is planned and predictable, the kind the television networks love because they can position their cameras and correspondents for programmed hype.

This week Ronald Reagan finishes his sixth week of rehabilitation after his prostate surgery, and he will emerge from the heavy White House shroud, once again to confront the full rush of events in the world

In just another few days one of the big events will rumble out of the spartan offices behind the gray metal door of Room 5221 in the New Executive Office Building, its explosive potential held between two cool-blue covers. The report



The Tower panel arriving at the White House

from former Senator John Tower's commission to investigate Iranscam and the errant apparatus of the National Security Council may run to several hundred pages of raw

It will be the most complete and unobstructed view of this tragedy so far. The narrative-already 200 pages-is in

delicate negotiations with security experts because much of it came from secret intercepts and a new cache of computer data unearthed in the most cloistered chambers of the NSC as late as last week. The sad

story is one of arrogance, deception, shock and cover-up in varying degrees The three commission members (Tower plus former Secretary of State Ed Muskie and former National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft) and their staff of 21 in terviewed 56 witnesses, including the three former Presidents and Reagan, who in two hours and 25 minutes of questioning cracked only one joke, an epoch of solemnity. Transcripts of other sessions are encyclopedic. Extracting the critical facts in three months, an investigative equivalent of the 40-yard dash, often kept the staff

on duty through weekends and into the early hours. The commission members flew off one Wednesday to Paris and interviewed Arms Trader Manucher Ghorbanifar for more than five hours in the elegant chambers of the Hotel Plaza Athénée. Then they walked down the avenue a few blocks to see Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi sybarite, in the pillowed splendor of his

From the archives the commission exhumed the stories of Truman's defense budget, Ike's U-2 crisis, Kennedy's Operation Mongoose (the plot against Castro), Carter's treatment of the Shah and many other shadowy maneuvers from the past.

Getting hold of some of the personal notes that Reagan made for his memoirs was a dubious enterprise. The commission asked, the President unwisely acceded, though the precedent is probably more important than the material, rumored to be colorful but unrevealing. Reagan personally selected what he wanted the commission to see from his handwritten files and had it typed up. A White House courier brought the pages and sat primly by while the investigators read the notes, then returned them to the courier. Gentlemen all.

The attempts to trace the Israeli connection did not fare so well. The commission was rebuffed when it asked help from the Israeli government and when it sought out Israel's Ambassador in Washington

In all likelihood the commission's new data will overshadow its recommendations on improving the NSC operation. The probe back through history has shown that the system has worked pretty well, according to one participant. "There have been screw-ups in every Administration," says this fellow. "In the end it comes down to people. Good people make it work. Get bad people and it fails

Scowcroft, pondering what the commission has learned, poses the central ques tion and then answers it. "Can we design a system that gives the President the flexibility he must have and guarantees that he will not make a mistake? The answer is no. What we can do is make sure that the President has all the information available for his decision and is told the good and bad consequences that will flow from his action. But if he wants to go off the deep end, there is no system in the world that can stop him.

#### Mario's Moves

On your mark, get set, Cuomo!

The well-dressed crowd of 700, repre-senting much of California's Democratic establishment, waited expectantly after a sellout dinner in the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion. At the front tables were such glitterati as Actress Jane Fonda and her husband Assemblyman Tom Hayden, former California Governor Pat Brown and Film Producer Irwin Winkler. But as New York Governor Mario Cuomo prepared to deliver his speech, an ovster shucker working nearby was puzzled by all the hoopla. "What's the deal?" he asked. "Is he running for something?"

The question has dogged Cuomo for months, and in Los Angeles he again deflected it with his usual response: "The big question you have to decide is whether you ought to be President." But the role of Hamlet does not suit him well. Within the next week or so Cuomo is expected to declare his intentions, and political pros expect him to take the first tentative steps toward running.

For the past year Cuomo has stuck close to home, exciting speculation even as he shied from the fray. But this Monday he goes to New Orleans and next week to Florida, and he plans further appearances this spring in New Hampshire and Iowa. He has met privately with top national strategists, among them Bob Shrum, Ted Kennedy's former word wizard, and Gerald Rafshoon, Jimmy Carter's media adviser.

Although his rhetoric can inspire, Cuomo must now show that his message can sell. His vague vision of the nation-asfamily strikes some as mushy old liberalism. Notoriously thin-skinned and confrontational with critics, he will have to learn to endure the endless fleabites that come from relentless questioning on the campaign trail. But unlike other potential candidates. Cuomo does not need to scrounge for attention; he

is sure to draw crowds, and reporters will trail him like stardust wherever he goes. He has a \$4.5 million war chest left over from his landslide re-election and an aura that will quickly put him on a par with Gary Hart as a Democratic front runner

They will have plenty of company. Missouri Congressman Richard



The Governor

Gephardt will formally announce next week, and former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt will do so in early March. Delaware Senator Joe Biden, who has been collecting consultants and giving rousing speeches, said last Friday that he definitely plans to run, and Georgia Senator Sam Nunn, who has been urged on by moderates, plans to decide by the end of the month











### Faces of Girl Scouting

Girl Scouting has had many faces since it began in 1912. This year, as we celebrate our 75th anniversary, we also celebrate more than 50 million women who got a head start on their futures through Girl Scouting.

And we celebrate nearly 3 million current members, girls and adults from every walk of life, every corner of the globe. Perhaps one of them is you. If not, one of them should be.

We invite you to join us in celebrating a great American tradition —
Girl Scouting — the face of the future.





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"I don't know of any other low-fare airline that provides the kind of service we do. We don't pack 'em in, we seat our passengers in quiet, comfortable

Boeing 737 jets. We have a frequent flyer program that'll land you just about anywhere in the world. And onboard there's assigned seating, the Wall Street Journal, sandwiches, snacks...our low fares even include the cocktails.

"For my part, I try to get my passengers what they want just a little faster, and let them know I'm happy to be of service. Wouldn't you treat your passengers the same way, if you owned an airline?"



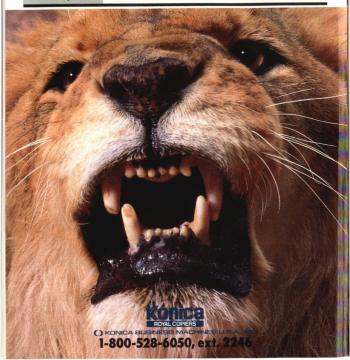
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# COPIERS NOT JUST TOUGH. TOUGH TO BEAT.



#### From Star Wars to Smart Rocks

A scaled-down version of SDI threatens the ABM treaty

even by the tongue-twisting standards er is something of a mouthful: spacebased kinetic kill vehicles, or SBKKVs for short. Some scientists refer to them as "smart rocks," since they are basically just projectiles designed to smack into enemy missiles. But they also have the potential of smacking into and perhaps even destroying the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty. It is the alleged "stunning success"

of smart-rock experiments, rather than any progress on the laser and particle-beam zappers usually associated with Star Wars, that has prompted Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to argue that "we are closer to being able to recommend deployment decisions."

The problem is that the ABM treaty, as currently applied, prohibits testing or deploying antimissile systems in space. Weinberger has been leading the fight within the Administration for a "broader" interpretation of the treaty, which emphasizes an appendage that may allow the development of systems based on "physical principles" that were unknown when the treaty was written. The State Department agreed that this interpretation is "legally correct." but Secretary of State George Shultz has so far been able to prevent the Adminmore restrictive reading that has been in force for 15 years.

Reagan last week agreed to hold off making any changes in applying the treaty until he has consulted with Congress and NATO allies, a process that could take months. Meanwhile, the debate raises scientific questions that may turn out to be more important than nuances of treaty interpretations. Among the most critical: How feasible is the type of system that Weinberger says will soon be ready for testing and deployment?

According to advocates of an SDI speedup, it might be possible in the mid-1990s to orbit a space-based system of hundreds of satellites, called "garages," each capable of launching a dozen or so smart rocks that could strike Soviet missiles as they are launched. The system would also include ground-based smart rocks capable of striking warheads as they re-enter the atmosphere. Gerold Yonas, until recently the chief SDI scientist, says "even a modest deployment of this sort would run over \$100 billion." By contrast, a full-fledged Star Wars system involving lasers and other futuristic technology could cost \$1 trillion or more and would not be ready until early in the next century

Supporters of what has come to be

called "phased deployment"-meaning putting in place a simple system of smart rocks as a prelude to a more advanced system-base their antimism on the success of last year's Delta 180 demonstration; in this experiment, a space vehicle launched on a Delta rocket tracked and targeted another rocket and then maneuvered to collide with a satellite. The demonstration, however, was somewhat rigged: the rocket orbits were preprogrammed, and a reflector

istration from abandoning the SDI Director Abrahamson describing an optical-sensor experiment



Radar image of Delta 180 collision in space But the test was somewhat rigged.

on the target rocket magnified its image 1,000 times. Nevertheless, Air Force Lieut. General James Abrahamson, SDI's director, argues that the \$150 million demonstration proved it is feasible for a smart rock to locate a missile shrouded in its own exhaust plume and track other objects in space. Although he says Delta 180 fell within the strict ABM guidelines, SDI supporters argue that the broad interpretation is necessary to conduct the next such test, known as Delta 181.

Opponents of changing the treaty interpretation argue that even the broad reading would not permit the testing of smart rocks in space, because they do not represent new or exotic physical principles. With the exception of a long-wavelength infrared sensor, the SBKKVs involve no technical breakthroughs, says John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists, and the land-based interceptors are merely upgraded, nonnuclear versions of the ABM systems developed during the 1960s. Says Democratic Senator J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana: "The Delta 180 test demonstrated obsolete technology that is ineffective and vastly expensive.

The proposed system of smart rocks is a far cry from the original, exotic technologies. One plan was to use laser weapons in space, but the generators have proved too heavy to put into orbit. Researchers are now considering a more complicated plan to use ground-based lasers and bounce the beams off mirrors in space. Attempts to develop neutral particle beams or electromagnetic "rail guns" have likewise proved

difficult. Even the smart-rock technology faces daunting obstacles. According to the most optimistic projections, such a system would require putting more than 6 million lbs. into orbit, the equivalent of 125 space-shuttle loads. Nor have scientists come up with a workable way to discriminate between thousands of incoming warheads and ten times as many decoys. Perhaps the major unresolved issue is survivability. "Satellites in orbit are sitting ducks, says one expert, "far easier to hit

than ICBMs in ballistic trajectories. In setting up the SDI project, President Reagan signed a directive requiring that the system be "cost effective at the mar-Translation: adding new defenses must be cheaper than it would cost the Soviets to deploy missiles to counter them. Critics charge that hastily embarking on a smart-rocks system is a way to evade this requirement. "Phased deployment is an effort to obfuscate the 'cost-effective' argument," says Spurgeon Keeny, president of the Arms Control Association. "Supporters will concede that Phase 1 isn't cost effective but will argue that the ultimate, undefined SDI system would be." With so little genuine technological advancement, why the sudden push for phased deployment? One factor is clearly the pleas from SDI supporters in Congress for some evidence of progress to justify the program's budget. which this year calls for a 60% increase, to \$5.2 billion. Weinberger and others add that early deployment would encourage the Soviets to be more cooperative in arms control. But the primary driving force seems to be the sense among SDI supporters that if the program, ready or not, is not locked into place during this Administration, it may never be. - By Bruce van Voorst

#### Nation



High school freshmen in Evanston, Ill.: for their age group, less may be more, but for society as a whole it will be in some respects . . . well, less

#### Welcome, America, to the Baby Bust

retirement.

The watchwords for a new generation will be: smaller and leaner

nable to find enough young people to flip its Big Macs, McDonald's has launched a recruiting program called McMasters to entice older Americans into staffing its grills and cash registers. Competitor Wendy's offers cash incentives, scholarships and "career ladders" to hang on to teenage employees. Dow Chemical, vilified on college campuses during the Viet Nam War for manufacturing napalm, is reaching out to young people in television commercials that show freshly minted college graduates signing on to help feed the world. Across the U.S., colleges are out hustling for freshmen in innovative ways: the University of Rochester offers a tuition-free fifth year that allows students to explore fields apart from their majors.

Just as the first members of the bash boom are settling into middle age, here comes the downsized bashy bust—and the scramble to adjust to an erior of smaller, leaner and less in most aspects of American society. Bashy busters are children born between 1965 and 1980, when the U.S. birthrate took a distribution of the control of the co

The baby boomers have jostled through life competing for education, jobs, housing. When the baby-bust generation enters adulthood, however, it may discover the benefits of doing without: without as much unemployment, without as much demand for housing or cutthroat competition for good jobs, possibly even without as much crime. But the labor force, which will grow at a slower pace, may also find itself without the ability to sustain U.S. economic expansion or support an increasingly elderly population. "Business is going to be discombobulated," says Demographics Analyst Ben Wattenberg of the American Enterprise Institute. "I see the housing industry tearing its hair out. I see problems in the military. I see enormous problems headed this way with Social Security and

Americans, the lowest in U.S. history,

Though the baby bust's impact is just beginning to be fell, by the early 1990s institutions everywhere will be adjusting to the generation's smaller numbers. The where effects of population shifts are usually seen first. With a 13% drop in children ages 6 to 18 from 1975 to 1985, the number of elementary and middle schools in the U.S. declined by nearly 6,000. The Advanced of the control of from 30.1 million in 1983 to 27.8 million

College enrollment, however, dropped only fractionally, from 12.5 million to 12.4 million last fall. The schools have adjusted to the baby bust by using remedies that other U.S. institutions may soon adopt: stepping up recruitment and diversifying the population, catering to women, older people and part-timers. Recruitment budgets at four-year colleges have increased an average of 63% since 1980 and while élite Ivy League colleges still have more applicants than they can handle, some schools are spending more than \$1,000 a week on television advertising. In Los Angeles, the University of Southern California has tripled its marketing staff and its scholarship fund since 1978. Says U.S.C. Director of Admissions Kathryn Forte: "I don't know where we'd be without the extensive marketing effort we've given to recruiting for the past five or six years." Says Douglas Thompson, dean of admissions at wealthy, selective Hamilton College in upstate New York: There is a race on. There is a limited pool of students, and we are all competing for and trying to convince them we are the best place to come."

Since the highest involvement in crime occurs among young men from the ages of 15 to 18, urbanologists like Alfred Blumstein of Pittsburgh's Carnegie-Mellon University expected the crime rate to decline along with the number of teenagers. The tail end of the baby boom reached age for in 1977, and Blumstein out a few years later, followed by a peak in the prison population as the younger hoods got enough convictions to land in in]. Sure enough, after 1980 the crime rate began declining on schedule, and the U.S. around 1990.

around 1990.

That trend, though, seems to have reversed itself: the crime rate rose again in 1985 and early 1986. Blumstein offers this explanation: while there are fewer young males generally, there has been a disproportionate increase of males in the underclass. This group, with all its attendant life of poverty, alienation and broken homes, is particularly prone to criminal behavior.

"What we're seeing," says Blumstein, "is a changing social-class composition, and crime correlates with social class."

Marriage prospects should improve for women in the baby-bust generation. Women tend to marry men a few years older than them selves, and younger women will find larger numbers of potential spouses among the baby boomers. Nonetheless, demographers predict that the smaller cohort of the baby busters will form fewer families, resulting in less demand for housing and household goods. By the middle of the next decade, the number of new households a year could drop to 1.2 million, down from an average of 1.7 million during the 1970s. Says George Sternlieb, director of the Center for Urban Policy Research at Rutgers University: "You simply are not going to have that demand for starter homes that dominated our housing thinking for the past 40 years." That will slow homebuilding to about equal to what it was during the crisis years of the early 1980s. It will hurt retailers of durable goods. By 1992 sales of furniture will be about 30% lower than they were in 1982. Manufacturers expect that the growth in consumer electronics sales, now booming along at a record high 14% a year, will slow to about half that

Baby-bast families may have plenty of money to spend, however, because jobs should be plentiful. Whereas many older workers are now losing jobs as corporate America slashes payrolls in cost-inspired restructuring, the small fare much better than the overtrowded group of baby boomers. The number of newcomers of the power of the p

With less talent available for corporations to choose from, employers may offer larger salaries and more responsibility to

promising college graduates. Ambitious bathy-bust workers could find the path to promotion a little less crowded than it has been for baby bosomers. Says Peter Morrison, a population analyst at the Rand Corp: "Baby busters will in general have more of a choice lin the job market J and better prospects for advancement than the previous generation."

The Federal Government will have to pay more to maintain its volunteer military. The pool of eligible recruits for the armed forces will shrink from 9.5 million people in 1986 to 7.8 million by 1996. The Pentagon nevertheless expects to meet its recruitment goals, but the competition entry-level phobulders. As the supply of younger workers declines, civilian and military employers will be forced to offer education and training to make better use of potential recruits. By 1990, predicts the

26 U.S. birthrate per 1,000 people

National Alliance of Business, three out of every four jobs will require education or technical training beyond high school. The Navy has set up remedial-education programs at three training stations to under 2:2000 of its 100,000 recruits beyond eighth-grade comprehension in reading, muth and science. Says retired Admiral James Waltion, former Chief of Navy 5 Personal Excellence and National Security program: "Everyone's scrapping for the same declining resources."

Waves of immigrants—both legal and illegal—will help fill the demand for new workers. Leon Bouvier, visiting professor at Tulane's School of Public Health, predicts that in Texas, New York, California, Illinois and Florida the growth in the labor force in the first 30 years of the next century will be almost entirely made up of women and immigrants.

The infusion of at least 50 million foreigners into the U.S. during the next century will be the reason the population will continue to expand even if the birthrate stays in its present trough. Although the birthrate has risen slightly in the 1980s, the increase has been caused chiefly by the large number of baby-boom women of childbearing age. Immigrant communities tend to grow faster than the U.S. population at large; Hispanics in the U.S., for example, should increase at a rate of 3% a year until the end of this century. Even allowing for that, the U.S. fertility rate, now 1.8 children per woman, is expected to remain below the "replacement rate" of 2.1. One grim projection: by 2014, deaths will exceed births in the U.S.

The dwindling numbers in later generations may not be enough to support the huge demands that the baby-boom generation will put on the Social Security system. Demographers predict that payroll taxes on baby boomers now entering their peak earning years will build a surplus of retirement funds that will sustain the Social Security system for a while. But by 2020 the amount coming in from the smaller cohort of workers behind the boomers will not be enough to cover costs. Says Ben Wattenberg of A.E.I.: "What you put into a Social Security system is babies, and what you get out is money. Those nice baby-boom yuppies

forgot to put a baby in the system." To gloomier prophets of the American future, the long-term drop in the birthrate means that the U.S. has joined other industrialized nations in a Spenglerian decline of the West. In his forthcoming book, The Birth Dearth (Pharos Books; \$16.95), Wattenberg points out that developed nations such as the U.S., Australia and the West European countries, which accounted for 22% of the world population in 1950, are being surpassed by the rapidly growing East bloc and Third World populations. The developed nations now account for just 15% of the world to-

and will sink to 9% by 2030. In the U.S., conservatives have begun to point to the birth-dearth phenomenon in their arguments for "pronatalist" social policies, including better day care, maternity leave and a tax exemption of up to \$5,000 for every child in a family. Republican Presidential Contenders Pat Robertson and Jack Kemp have taken up the subject in their speeches. Says Kemp: "Children are not just mouths to feed They're our future, our precious resource." Just as the baby busters have started reaching voting age, they may find that their smaller numbers have become an issue in the 1988 presidential -By John S. DeMott. campaign

campaign. —By John S. DeMott.
Reported by Barbara Cornell/Washington
and Jeanne McDowell/New York

#### Nation

#### **Enlisting with Uncle Sam**

Is America ready for a national-service program?

ome see it as a way of filling the ranks, the military at a time when the pool of the military at a time when the pool of the military at a time when the pool of the military at a way to foster a work ethic while meeting the nation's domestic needs: restoring parks, cleaning up inner cities, repairing roads, caring for the delerly, tutoring children. Proponents of the idea still disagree as to what extent the program should be mandatory or voluntary of the delevance of the dele

al service, a program that would recruit or draft young people for a year or so, allowing them to choose military or civilian work. "We have to try to instill a sense of service in the country," says Morris Janowitz, a sociologist at the University of Chicago.

Democratic Congressman Robert Torricelli of New Jersey plans to introduce this week the most comprehensive national-service plan yet: a bill that would draft all American men and women ages 18 to 25 for one year of service in either the military or approved civilian projects. Oklahoma Democrat Dave McCurdy will submit a proposal for a voluntary program that would require applicants for federal college loans to spend a year in national service first. Neither of the bills is likely to pass in this session. But they will help stimulate a debate that has been under way since the draft was abolished in 1973

Reform-minded Democrats have been at the fore of the cause. "A new system of national service," says Presidential Hopeful Gary Hart,

"will ask young Americans to return some of the advantages and investments they have received from our society." The Democratic Leadership Council, an organization headed by former Virginia Governor Charles Robb, has endorsed the notion as a way to "foster a new spirit of citizenship and patriotism."

A primary concern of the nationalservice supporters is the "baby-bust generation" and its effect on the military. In 1980, 2 million young men reached their milestone 18th birthday. By 1986 the number was down to 1.7 milion, and by Says a Democratic Leadership Council report: "The coming manpower pinch will make it difficult to maintain the current quality and size of the all-volunteer

force without driving up its already considerable cost." Pentagon officials argue that the all-volunteer force has had no trouble getting quality recruits or controlling costs.

There are some state-level models for the civilian component of a national-service plan, most notably the California Conservation Corps. Created in 1976, it currently enlists 2,200 young men and women in a twelve-month program that includes fighting floods and forest fires, maintaining parks and clearing streams.

The pay starts at \$580 a month. The conditions often feature military-style barracks in isolated areas. At the end of a tour of duty, corps members are eligible for a \$500 cash bonus or a \$1.000 scholarship. For many workers, the program offers an escape from broken families, bad neighborhoods and the self-centered apathy that affilies many young people today.

One underlying goal of national service is to bring people together from different ethnic and economic backgrounds to work in a common effort to serve the nation's military and domestic needs. But voluntary programs like the CCC and New York's City Volunteer Corps—an organization that enists youths to work for one year performing such tasks as stutoring schoolchildren and renovating shelters for the homeless—gen-

erally enroll a disproportionate number of poor and minority youths.

Professor Charles Moskos of Northwestern University, author of a forthcoming book on national service, advocates tying a voluntary program to educational loans and grants as a way of attracting a cross section of American youth. His plan would deny federal aid to college-age students who have not performed a year of national service. Moskos admits this would create a loophole for wealthy students, who can afford college without any assistance, but he would willingly agree to a solution proposed by Columnist William Buckley: getting the U.S.'s top colleges to require that students spend a year in national service before they can enroll. Such a plan would have to be phased in gradually to avoid wiping out an entire

ly to avoid wiping ou class year.

"If I could have a magic wand, I would be for a compulsory system," says Moskos. That would raise serious questions. Congress has the right to raise armies, but the Constitution does not give it the right to conscript people to work in civilian occupations. The White House, along with many conservatives and libertarians as well as liberals, opposes national service on the ground that it would be an unnecessary intervention by the Government into people's lives. Some wonder how a program could be enforced. "What are you going to have?" asks Alan Weisberg, a youth-employment consultant in Oakland. "Criminal penalties for those who don't work?"

There is disagreement on how much national service would cost. The Pentagon says a program for civilian and military duty would be too expensive. In Moskos' scheme, though, the Pentagon would drastically reduce military pay, pensions and family allowances for junior mem-

bers of the enlisted ranks, and the savings would cover the costs of the civilian side of the program. He estimates a program for 650,000 civilian volunteers would cost about \$7\text{ billion a year. In his plan, an additional 350,000 low-paying places would be available in the military.

Despite questions about its feasibility, advances argue that a universal national-service program has transcendent benefits for the nation as a whole. "The real advantage of national service is not to the young," says Moskos. "The fundamental benefit is to society itself in reinstating its sense of comity, community and

service that we all seem to have lost." — By Jacob V. Lamar Jr. Reported by Laurence I. Barrett/Washington and Lawrence Malkin/Boston

#### A Shaky Operation Alliance

The much ballyhooed battle against drugs is off to a slow start

e shall fight you on the land, on the sea and in the air, and we shall never surrender" With that Churchillian warning to smugglers, Deputy Commissioner Michael Lane of the U.S. Customs Service formally accepted two E-2C Hawkeve radar planes from the U.S. Navy in San Diego. The ceremony was designed to showcase the high-tech weapons the Reagan Administration has committed to its war on illegal drugs. Making a similar pitch in Houston, Customs Commissioner William von Raab invited some 65 Texas lawmen to inspect a sophisticated new communications center for coordinating surveillance against smugglers. Alive with radar screens, computers and scrambled-speech telephones, the Blue Fire command post will eventu-

the program's shaky start-up. Since the kickoff, there have been few significant increases in the number of federal agents deployed in the Southwest by the Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Agency and Border Patrol. The radar picket line is at least two years from completion, and other promised equipment has yet to be delivered. The Administration has even proposed eliminating promised federal funds for state and local police in next year's budget. "The Government isn't really serious about stopping drugs,' charges a veteran Customs officer in southeast Texas. "Something is damn wrong." Declares Leo Samaniego, sheriff of El Paso County: "I have no concrete evidence that Operation Alliance even exists." Asks Carlos Tapia, chief deputy Patrol, DEA, an arm of the Justice Department, clears all search warrants. The other agencies have accused DEA of moving slowly when its agents are not part of the action. Suspected drug caches, and the dealers, sometimes vanish before the papers are in hand to make a raid. "The DEA won't work with us," complains a Customs agent in Texas. "We can't even talk tool been."

The Coast Guard has also demanded its share of the antidrug gear; it has managed to secure two of the four Hawkeyes for use on the East Coast, cutting the Southwest air surveillance. Amid all this tension, Peter Kendig, chief of the Customs Aviation Operations branch in San Diego, protests that "nobody knows who is the observed."

Commissioner Von Raab insists these complaints are premature. "We're pouring in millions," he declares, while predicting that the new gear and personnel will soon be visible. Von Raab says that "hundreds" of secure "voice-privacy" ra-



Shifting to a domestic war: the Navy transfers two E-2C Hawkeye radar planes to the Customs Service in a San Diego ceremony Despite Washington's promises, the feuding lawmen along the border still lack the gear to cope with the enemy.

ally anchor a "radar picket line" along the porous 2,000-mile. border with Mexico, the passageway for one-third of the drugs entering the U.S.

The two ceremonies this month were part of the fanfare that has accompanied Operation Alliance, the sweeping antidrug effort launched last August with tough speeches by Vice President George Bush and Attorney General Edwin Meese. The multiagency border interdiction program would include the addition of hundreds of new personnel, the purchase of up to seven aircraft-spotting radar balloons, the use of four Hawkeye surveillance planes, the modification of four older P-3 Orion radar aircraft for border watching and the transfer of six Black Hawk helicopters to chase drug-running planes. State and local police were to receive grants from a separate \$225 million fund authorized by Congress.

To many of the lawmen who work the border, the high expectations raised by Operation Alliance have been belied by sheriff in Cameron County: "Where's the money? We haven't seen any. We feel like the bastard son abandoned."

dios are being shipped to the Southwest and that 400 new Customs employees—4 dow increase—will be on the job within

Many foderal agents, as well as state and local police, complain that they are fighting smugglers without the parapheralia they need, including night-vision devices, secure radios and electronic servos to plant in remote airfields and along footpaths used by smugglers. The Customs Service in McAllen, Texas, has only one rubber raft to patrol a 170-mile work of the control of the

Operation Alliance was also billed as the beginning of a new era of cooperation among the long-feuding agencies charged with interdicting drugs. But there are widespread complaints that this has not happened either. The rivaliries remain so intense that the Administration has decided to rotate the chairmanship of Alliance among DEA, Customs and the Border

dios are being shipped to the Southwest and that 400 new Customs employees—a 40% increase—will be on the job within four months. Despite the cumbersome process of awarding contracts, he promised that radar planes and balloons will be in operation by next year.

Von Raab's rosy predictions may yet come true, but only if Congress insists on providing money for Operation Alliance that the Administration does not want to spend. The President was widely criticized when his budget for the coming fiscal year called for a \$150 million slash in drug education and other cutbacks. Very quietly, the Administration has also asked Congress for permission to "postpone" the spending of \$32 million designated for Customs to use this year. This would mean that Customs would have to restrict flights of the Hawkeye radar planes it has just received with such a splash from the Navy. -By Ed Magnuson. Reported by Jonathan Beaty/San Diego and Richard Woodbury/San Antonio

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#### **American Notes**



Through other eyes: Soviet TV reports on the U.S.





TELEVISION

#### The Russians **Are Coming**

The formats will be familiar: game shows, music videos, news programs. But the source will be a shock: live from Moscow. When the 14 million customers of the Discovery Channel (TDC) cable system turn to their TV sets this week, they can tune in broadcasts of Soviet television, decoded from satellite transmissions. The network, based in Landover, Md., is carrying 66 hours of Soviet programming, most of it untranslated but with explanatory textual crawls. Only the nightly news show Vremya (Time) will be delayed, subtitled and shown during the U.S. evening hours.

By no coincidence, the programming will overlap the ABC-TV mini-series Amerika. which portrays a Soviet takeover of the U.S. But Moscow's participation in TDC broadcasts was limited to waiving the copyright restrictions.

CALIFORNIA

#### **Task Force** Feelgood

A self-image is a terrible thing to waste. So California is spending \$735,000 over the next three years to promote residents' self-esteem and help them to avoid becoming crimi-

ers or welfare dependents. The 25-member task force on Self-Esteem and Personal and Social Responsibility is a pet project of Assemblyman John Vasconcellos. To counter criticism of the blue-sky nature of the project, the San Jose Democrat argues that prevention is cheaper than cure. "We spend billions on the symptoms of social ills after the fact," he says, "rather than searching out and addressing the underlying

Vasconcellos' task force last week joined an élite company, including Ronald Reagan's brain and Frank Sinatra's college degree, targeted for satire in Garry Trudeau's Doonesbury cartoon strip. Boopsie, the strip's airhead actress, is selected as a task-force member mainly because she has out-of-body experiences. Her reaction: "I can't get over how open this state is to new ideas!

POLITICS

#### **Democrats** Look South

After ten months of being feted in six cities, the 57 members of the Democratic Party site-selection committee finally announced last week that Atlanta will be host to the 1988 Democratic National Convention. The city that Democratic Chairman Paul Kirk called the "hub, heart and capital of the

nals, drug abusers, teen moth- | South" offered the party \$15 million in public and private funds as bait. The choice also reflects the Democrats' renewed efforts to appeal to Southern voters, who unseated five Republican Senators last fall and who will play an important role in 1988 with a first-ever regional presidential primary

The decision was a blow to runner-up Houston, which was desperate for the \$50 million that the convention would pump into its depressed economy. Although Houston's planned new convention center will have a greater capacity than Atlanta's 17,000-seat Omni Arena, Kirk was worried that the new facility might not be ready in time. Democrats were also unperturbed by the Texans' arguments that an Atlanta convention will inevitably feature an appearance by former President Jimmy Carter. Since Iranscam, chortled one party insider, "Ronald Reagan is doing a great job of making Carter look good."

CIVIL RIGHTS

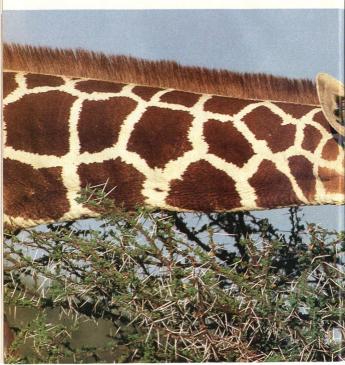
#### Paving for Racism

Opponents of the Ku Klux Klan have long tried to stop its racist activities. Last week an all-white jury in Mobile may have finally done it. In a civil suit against the United Klans of America arising from the 1981 murder of a black teenager by six U.K.A. members, the jury awarded damages of \$7 million to the mother of Michael Donald, who was beaten, strangled and hung from a tree. Anti-Klan experts say the huge fine could dismantle the complex financial network of the U.K.A., the oldest, largest (2.500 members) and most secretive of the various Klan groups. More important, in the words of Klanwatch Director Bill Stanton, the verdict sets a precedent to seek damages from the corporate Klan behind the perpetrators" of racial incidents.

#### Stakeouts for Dive Bombers

First it was fancy sneakers, then stylish sunglasses. These days World War II-style leather bomber jackets, valued at up to \$300, are the booty of choice for the discriminating young thief in the chilly Northeast. In Boston some 40 incidents have involved bomber jackets. New York City has also seen a rash of jacket crimes. But Newark has been hardest hit, with 78 jacket robberies in January alone, 56 of them involving deadly weapons. The Newark police have formed a special jacket unit, some of whose members don models from among the confiscated supply and walk the streets, hoping to tempt those they call "dive bombers" to action.

# An African

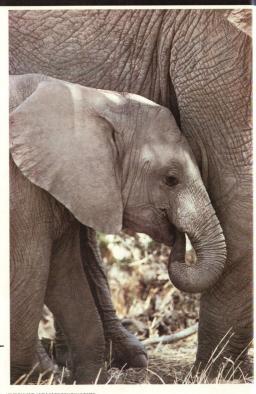


## Journey



Photographs for Time by Neil Leifer

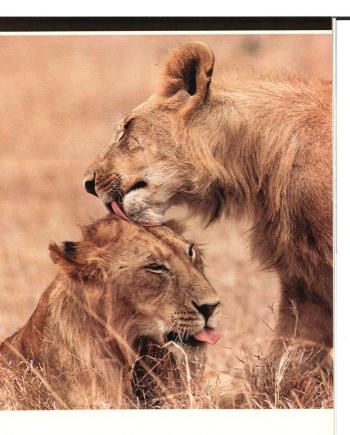
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WITH US THE WONDERS WE SEEK
WITHOUT US: THERE IS ALL
AFRICA AND HER PRODIGES IN US.
—SIR THOMAS BROWNE

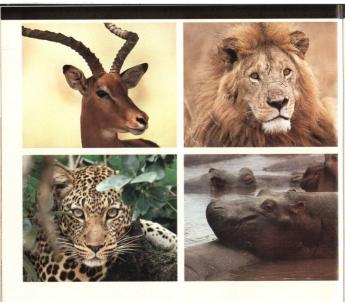


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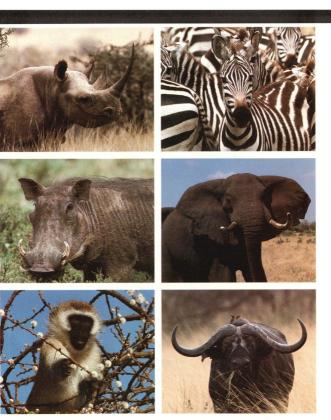
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WHAT MORE IS THERE TO SAY?



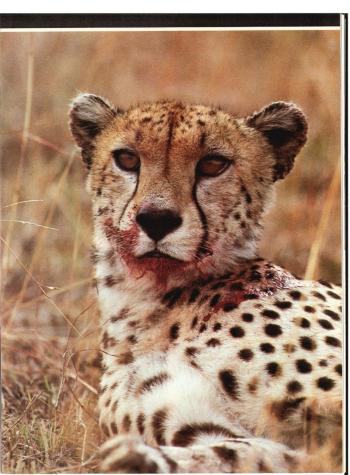


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INSPIRATION BUT ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR NATURAL
RESOURCES AND OF OUR RUTURE LIVELIHOOD AND WELL-BEING.
— JULIUS KAMBARGEN FVERERE.









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OR THE BLEMISH OF AN AXE.
—BERYL MARKIMM









THE ANIMALS IN MASAI MARA

## Africa

By Lance Morrow

he animals stand motionless in gold-white grasses—zebras and impala, Thomson's gazelles and Cape buffalo and hartedeests and the control of the control of the control to the thousands, all fixed in art naff, in a smiting equatorial light. They stand in the shadowless clarity of creation. Now across the immense African land-

scape, from the distant escarpment, a gray-purple rainstorm blows. It encroaches upon the sunlight, moving through the air like a dark idea. East Africa has a genius for such moments. Wildlife and landscape here have about them a force of melodrama and annunciation. They are the Book of Genesis enacted as an afternoon dream.

In Amboseli, under the snow-covered dome of Mount Kilimanjaro, a herd of elephants moves like a dense gray cloud, slow motion, in lumbering solidity: a mirage of floating boulders. Around them dust devils rise spontaneously out of the desert, little tornadoes that swirt up on the thermals and go jittering and rushing among the animals like evil spirits busy in the primal garden.

Later, in the sweet last light of the afternoon, a lion prowls in lion-colored grasses and vanishes into the perfect camouflage—setting off for the hunt, alert, indolent and somehow abstrated, as cats are. A rhinocorros disappears the eye loses it among gray boulders and thorn trees. The rhino becomes a boulder.

To the human eye, the animals so often seem mirages: now you see them, now you don't. Later, just after dusk, Abysinian nightjars discover the magic wash of the headlight, bleams. The birds filt in and out of the barrels of light, like dolphins frisking before a boat's prow. The Land Cruiser jostles, in four-wheel drive, across black volcanic stones toward the camp, the driver steering by the distant light-speck of the cooking fire.

And then the African night, which, more than elsewhere, seems an abnegation of the conscious world. MMBA, "miles and miles of bloody Africa," and it all falls into black magic void.

The world stills, for the longest time. Then, at the edge of seep, hyenas come to giggle and whoop. Peering from the tent flap, one catches in the shadows their sidelong criminal souch. Their eyes shine like evil flashlight bulbs, a disembodied horror-movie yellow, phosphorescent, glowing like the children of the dammed. In the morning, one finds their droppings white dung, like a photographic negative. Hyenas not only eat the meat of animals but grind up and digest the bones. The hyenas' dung is white with the calcium of powdered bones.

Africa has its blinding clarities and its shadows. The clarities proclaim something primal, the first days of life. The shadows lie at the other extreme of time: in the premonition of last days, of extinction. Now you see the animals. Soon, perhaps, you won't.

Africa is comprehensive: great birth, great death, the be-

ginning and the end. The themes are drawn, like the vivid, abstract hide of the zebra, in patterns of the absolute.

The first question to ask is whether the wildlife of Africa can survive.

The second question is this: If the wild animals of Africa vanish from the face of the earth, what, exactly, will have been lost?

The Africa of the animals is a sort of dream kingdom. Carl Jung traveled to East Africa in 1925 and wrote of a "most intense sentiment of returning to the land of my youth," of a "recognition of the immemorially known." Africa, he said, had "the stillness of the eternal beginning."

Earliest man lived in these landscapes, among such animals, among these splendid trees that have personalities as distinct as those of the animals: the aristocratic flat-topped caccia, the gnarled and magisterial baobab. Possibly scenes from that inflancy are lodged in some layer of human memory in the brilliant but preconscious morning.

An American visitor to Africa decided to ask people about the way that animals come to them in dreams. His five-year-old son in New York City has nightmares about animals he has never seen. He dreams, for instance, of lions. What does an African boy dream about? The visitor collected dreams from Massai and Kikuyu schoolchildren, from schoolteachers, from witch doctors, from Masai warriors and safari guides, from white ranchers and game catchers and naturalists and from himself. It was a way of seeing the animals.

The Masai elder sat in the Lord Delamere Restaurant in the Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi and explained that all animals are left-handed. It is true, said the elder, named Moses. Never get onto a lion's left side. A lion attacks to his left. All animals instinctively lead with the left paw, the left hoof, the left horn.

Even cows are left-handed, said Moses.

The Massi are pastoralists who have always lived among the wild animals, lived amicably enough, with some violent exceptions that come with the territory. Moses lives in the remote Loita Hills in southwestern Kenyac. On this day he wore in Nairobic loithes two sweathirst, one over the other, and dark trousers and sneakers. There were holes in other dark trousers and sneakers. There were holes in the control of th

On the table Moses demonstrated how the rhinoceros thinks. He used the saltshaker to represent the American visitor. The pepper shaker would be the rhino. The sugar bowl would be the boulder that stood between them. "Be careful," Moses warned. He moved the rhino in an ominous drift to its left. The rhino began to circle the sugar bowl, using the bowl

as cover in order to ambush the saltshaker (the visitor) from behind. The visitor became a naked and oblivious wanderer on the white linen plain. He stood frozen and defenseless as the rhino came on

"Rhino will always go to the left, like this," said Moses softly. He knocked down the salt-shaker with a sharp crack of the pepper shaker, like a chess master toppling the king. The visitor went down. White grains of salt spilled out of the holes in the top of his head, and he expired on the flat white linen. The expanse instant dangerous, in a surreal way. The American had been

run down by a pepper shaker from the Pleistocene in a restaurant named for the paramount white colonial of British East

Africa, Lord Delamere (1870-1931). The visitor did not believe Moses' left-handed-animal theory, Perhaps Moses meant it to be mere entertainment. The American could not be sure, but gave way to it anyhow. He shook his head in appreciation, his mind for the moment umb and hospitable and superstitious. It had ripped across time zones for 23 hours, across the Atlantic Ocean and the breath of Africa, and had dropped out of the sky into Nairo-bit. It was dislocated. The visitor's soul vibrated. He though the city by a child His soul began now to float slow-motion in the strange, bright medium of Africa. He felt suspended, drifting through layers of time.

The Africans run Kenya now. Lord Delamere's dream of an African "white man's outn'ty" ended 24 years ago with black independence. From other tables in the Lord Delamere of Swahtil, like a dark stream of syllables rashing over rocks. One heard both the deep molet music and the undersong of baby talk that bubbles through. Swahtil, the lingua franca that came up from the coast with the Arab slavers.

oses in his tutorial passed on now to the subject of lions. He told about Hills not many days before. He and another Masai were herding cattle in the upland pastures. A lion sprang at his friend and clawed him ning and drew the lion away from the other man. The lion charged Moses, and when the animal was six feet distant. Moses hurled his spear. The spear went into the lion's left eye and crashed through its brain. The animal came to rest at Moses' (bet. Il was the sixth lion that Moses had felled in his

There was trouble with the authorities after that. The rangers came and fold Mosse he could not kill all in because it is against the law in Kenya to kill one. "It told them, "The lion attacked my friend" They said, "You should have reported the attack first and asked for a permit to kill the lion." In the Lord Delamere Restaurant, Moses threw back his head and laughed, and cried, with an oddly Yiddish intonation, "Alvision-vision".

Moses was asked about a Masai child's dreams. "I do not know what a Masai child has nightmares about," he said. "I will tell you what my bad dreams are about. I have bad dreams about Nairobi, and bright lights and speeding cars

doright lights and speculic grant and lorries crashing. And all the noise of a thousand radios playing." He made a face and clutched his head: "All of that noise crashing out of the air!" Then, "Ai-yi-yi-yiyi!" In the Loita Hills, said Moses, "we sing, but we sing without instruments. It makes some sense."

ments. It makes some sense."
Many of the pawed roads in
Kenya are crumbling. They look
as if a large tar-eating animal
had been chewing at them from
the shoulders, inward toward
the center line. A vehicle there
fore speeds demonically down
the dead center of a two-lane
road, like a rhino charging. The
driver waits until the last instant
to flick the steering wheel to the



JOSEPH, PARENTS AND MOSES

left Birtish rules, drive on the left—Did Moses derive the left-handed theory from that?) to swerve around the onrushing bus. The wildest animal on the road is the matant, a jitney designed to carry about eight passengers. Instead, it customarily holds 20 Africans or more, some spilling out the back door, hanging on with one arm. The matant is a nutriling metal beast with people in its belly, an event of nature on the first think of the property of the property of the property for the property of the property of the property of the Birth Carry Another proclaims itself the Stairway to Heaven. Not reassuring.

reaming. Shirley Strum says that there came a time when the baboons spoke to her in English. They came to her in her dreams and asked for her help. For twelve years Strum, an anthropologist from California, had been studying a banear Gilgil. Then the ranch was turned into an agricultural collective, and the new Sarmers menaced

the baboons and tried to kill them off.

The baboons were Strum's friends. She had given all of them names, and she sat among them every day. They were accustomed to her and accepted her. She came among them like a ghostly premonition of their evolutionary future, a benevolent spirit out of the time warp, another civilization. She came from space. She sat among them holding her clipboard.

and made silent notes.

Strum understood the dangers of anthropomorphism, of coming to love the animals too much and to hate the people that is the state of the

"Watching the baboons is like watching a soup open," Srum says, "except that the baboons are much nicer people than you see on *Dullas or Dynasty*." A visitor walks out with Srum among the baboons at 8 am. in Laikipla. They are feeding on the buds of an acacia tree not far from the granite kopie where they sleep Srum knows all the baboons. "Flat is CJ. and Ron," she begins. "The female is Zilla. CJ. and Ron have a conflict of emotions." Ron is new to.

the troop, and so is Ndofu.

Baboon life, says Strum, is an endless series of negotiations. The drama of their lives revolves not around sex or male intimidation but around alliances, around friendships. Baboons have a Japanese complexity of deferences and dominances. They live, it seems to a newcomer, in a constant state of distracted tension, as if caught in an elastic web of attractions and repulsions, a web constantly in motion, in adjustment of distances. The visitor studies their hands, which are so human, so adept and articulate that they could be trained for neurosurgery if good hands were all that a neurosurgeon needed. Now a magic evening light comes across the Laikpia Plateau, and the babcons straggle in from their day's browstown of the plateau to the plateau construction of the construction lower rocks of their high kopic grooming one another with a sweet absorption, playing with their bables. Like almost everyone and everything in Africa, they seem profoundly tribal. Another troop of babcons arrives, 100 yards away, and each lower very magic laber or with a nervous intensity across the lower very magic laber.

It is time to begin the six-hour drive from Nairobi to Mose; what me famil village in the Loita Hills. The Land Cruiser travels for three hours over paved road to the dusty frontier town of Yanck, then follows a rutted washboard road four-wheel drive and begins the slow climb up into the hills. It is lovely in the hills. They look somewhat like the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of New Mexico. Part of their beauty is their pristine remoteness. On eartey encounters a white their pristine remoteness.

man there:

The Steph who, surrounded by children and dogs and
friends, strode out from the home—
to the Lough, who, surrounded by children and dogs and
friends, strode out from the home—
a tall thorn and-codar enclosure, the feadul African for tress against lions and leopards—to meet him. Joseph was smaller and more delicately
boned than Moss. He had the fine, intelligent head of a Talmudie scholar, the visitor decided, an Ethiopian head, a fastidicus head, given to complex distinctions. Joseph and the
visitor set out in the eventual light
visitor set out in the eventual light
had been seen to the standard of the standard of the
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Joseph was asked if there were any wild animals close by. He did not carry a spear just now, only a thin wand of olive wood. The spear was not necessary at this time of day between bomas, Joseph explained, People passed back and forth; the lions would stay away.

Joseph talked, when asked, about the Masai diet. Milk, ea. Some mäze. Goat or beef on special ocasions. Do the Masai ever eat the wild animals? Joseph answered, "Sometimes we cat the gazelle, because the gazelle schoot for Go." Joseph's accent had a strange geographical range, with pronunciations in English that sounded as if they had come from either India or Germany. God came out sounding like the German Got.

The roundheel quester from America gave a sigh of discovery. "Ah." Long pause.

"Are there other animals that the Masai consider to be close to God?" The visitor had decided, in vague tracery, that the gazelle's grace was associated in the Masai mind with God? grace, a profound though punning link, and that by esting the Masai thought to partake of the grace of God. A pagan chinging of the altare belgs and chinging of the altare belgs.

transubstantiation.

The visitor walked on through the hills, his hands behind him, like an abbot. Then he glanced up at Joseph and saw that the elder was looking at him in consternation.

"Close to God?" asked

"You said the gazelle is close



STRUM WITH BABOONS

to God," the other prompted. Something in Joseph detonated minutely, and then he waved it off with a snort

"Oh, no! I said that we eat gazelle because it is close to

it! The gazelle tastes like goat! We like goat! Gott and goat. It was a lesson learned. East Africans see no spiritual significance in the animals, even though each of the Masai clans claims an unsentimental relationship with

one animal or another

Llewelyn Powys, a young English poet, came out to settle in Kenya early in the century. He wrote that Africa was a "country frequented by clawed creatures with striped and gilded pelts, where nettles sting like wasps and even moles are as large as water-rats... The sun, naked as when it was born, sucks out one's life blood, and nourishes savagery long since made dormant by the pious lives of one's ancestors. Kill! Kill! Kill! is the mandate of Africa.

A drowsing lioness at midday stirs in the grasses under a flat-topped acacia tree. She yawns, and her mouth is an abrupt vision of medieval horrors, of ripping white spikes. And then the mouth closes and she is a smug, serene Victorian dowager. She complacently surveys her young, who sleep near by, and subsides again into her torpor.

Sometimes it seems that there are no straight lines in Africa or that Africa at any rate resists them. Things curve and undulate: the landscape, the rivers, the gaits of the animals, the design of the enk'ang, the trajectory of the spear (although the spear itself is straight). Logic is also curved. At the same time, everything in Africa seems sharp and pointed, given to punctures and ripping. It is a land of teeth and thorns. The whistling-thorn acacia has spikes that can penetrate a six-ply tire.

t is easy to fall in love not only with the shapes and colors of the animals but with their motions, their curving and infinitely varied gaits. The zebra moves with a strong, short-muscled stride. It is a sleek, erotic beast with vigorous bearing. The zebra's selfpossession is a likable trait. It is human habit to sort the animals almost immediately into orders of preference. The animals are arranged in people's minds as a popularity contest. Some animals are endearing, and some repulsive. One wants to see the lion first, and then the elephant and after that the leopard, then rhino . . . and so on One wants to see some animals because they are fierce, and some because they are lovable and soft. It is hard to explain the attractions and preferences. It is possible that human feelings about wild animals reflect the complexities of sexual attractions. Certain animals are admired for their majestic aggressions, and others for softer qualities. The lion is a sleek piece of violence, the waterbuck a sweet piece of grace.

Some of the animals move in deep slow motion, as if tra-

versing another medium, previous to air, and thicker-an Atlantis of time. The elephant goes sleeping that way across the spaces. The medium through which it moves can be seen as time itself, a thicker, slower time than humans inhabit, a prehistoric metabolism. The giraffe goes with undulous slow motion, a long waving that starts with the head and proceeds dreamily, curving down the endless spine. The giraffe is motion as process through time. It is delicate, intelligent and eccentric, and as Karen Blixen said, so much a lady. Each of the animals has its distinct gait. The Grant's gazelle's tail never stops switching, like a nervous windshield wiper. The hartebeest moves off, when startled, in an undulous hallumph.

For days in Masai Mara, the visitor watched the wildebeests. Ungainly and pewter colored, they are subject to sudden electric jolts of panic, to adrenal bursts of motion that can make them seem half crazed as a tribe. Now they were engaged not so much in migration as in vagrancy, wandering across the plain on strange but idiotically determined vectors. Wildebeests smell monsters on the afternoon breeze, take sudden fear and bolt for Tanzania or Uganda or the Indian

Ocean, anywhere to get away.

Sometimes, of course, the monsters are there. The veldt is littered with the corpses that the lion or cheetah has killed and dined on. But sometimes the herding wildebeests seem to be caught in a collective shallow madness. A fantasy of terror shoots through a herd, and all the beasts are gone: hysteria of hooves. The wildebeests thunder by the thousands across rivers and plains, moving like a barbarian invasion. They follow their instinct for the rains, for better grass, And they mow the grass before them. If they know where rain is, the wildebeests are relentless. Otherwise, they march with an undirected rigor, without destination, like cadets on punishment, beating a trail in the parade ground. The wildebeest's bison-like head is too large for its body, its legs too thin and ungainly. It looks like a middle-aged hypochondriac, paltry in the loins and given to terrible anxiety attacks, the sort of creature whose hands (if it had hands) would always be clammy. God's genius for design may have faltered with the wildebeest

In Masai Mara, vultures wheel dreamily in the air, like a slow-motion tornado of birds. Below the swirling funnel, a cheetah has brought down a baby wildebeest. The cheetah, loner and fleet aristocrat, the upper-class version of the hyena, has opened up the wildebeest and devoured the internal organs. The cheetah's belly is swollen and its mouth is ringed with blood as it breathes heavily from the exertion of gorging. A dozen vultures flap down to take their turn. They wait 20 yards away, then waddle in a little toward the kill to test the cheetah. The cheetah, in a burst, rushes the vultures to drive them off, and then returns to the baby wildebeest. The vultures grump and readjust their feathers and wait their turn, the surly lumpen-carrion class

The skeleton of an elephant lies out in the grasses near a baobab tree and a scattering of black volcanic stones. The thick-trunked, gnarled baobab gesticulates with its branches, as if trying to summon help. There are no tusks lying among the bones, of course; ivory vanishes quickly in East Africa. The elephant is three weeks dead. Poachers. Not far away, a baby elephant walks alone. That is unusual. Elephants are careful mothers and do not leave their young unattended. The

skeleton is the mother, and the

baby is an orphan One day in Meru, the Land Cruiser glides through the lioncolored grasses. It is late afternoon, and lions everywhere are rising from their long day's slumber to think about hunting. The driver, a Masai named Simeon K. Londaga, sees the lion and stops and points. Poking his head like a periscope through the roof of the Cruiser, the visitor follows the line of Simeon's finger and gets lost out there in the grasses. He squints as if dialing the eyes to better focus, as if trying to build the platonic lion out of grass. Still the lion will not come. The beast is hidden in the grass like the



MAN AND BEAST IN THE MARA

number in the dot test for color blindness. Rake your gaze into the grass again, staring deeply into it, and slowly the scene develops like a Polaroid picture, taking color and form. The eyes discover that they are staring straight, deeply, into the eyes of a lion-only the eyes. And the lion is staring straight and deeply back. The eyes in the grass are yellow-black eyes, cat's eyes, emitting rays of measurement and judgment and hunger. "Only you, mzungu!" say the eyes. Mzungu is Swahili for white man. The visitor feels the chill of a savage attention. At last the Polaroid develops itself fully. The lion turns and lies in full view, spreading the beige grass and lying precisely in the posture of the woman in the grass in Andrew Wyeth's painting Christina's World. The grasses in Wyeth's dream and the grasses garnishing the lion have the same color and texture. But whereas Wyeth's Christina was crippled and lay in an unforgettable posture of longing, of groping, the lion, his hindquarters lazing off on one side, is a masterwork of indolent power. All utterly what he was, all lion

One night around a fire inside the boma, Moses recounted some of his dreams. In one of them, he runs up a ravine with steep rock walls on three sides, pursued by a rhino. He claws at the rock walls, trying to escape, hanging by his fingertips. He wakes up screaming. In another dream, a lion is dragging Moses through deep grass. Moses desperately clutches at the grass with his fingers, but the grass comes up in clumps, and

Moses is dragged on

One afternoon Moses and his guest came to the Morijo Loita Primary School, a windswept arrangement of tinroofed buildings on a bare hillside a few miles from Moses' boma. Several dozen schoolchildren were gathered in a classroom of the sort that made one think of the places where Abraham Lincoln went to school on the Indiana frontier. The children sat in rows at long crude benches. They were asked about their encounters with the wild animals, in reality and in dreams. A boy named Seketo told of being chased by a lion once while he was herding cows. But he said normally when a boy meets a wild animal, the solution is simple: the boy runs one way and the animal runs another, and both are happy.

In dreams, the children were paralyzed by fright. A girl named Hvinka dreamed that when she went into the forest for firewood, a Cape buffalo attacked her and she tried to push her down with his horns. She could neither run nor scream. The buffalo pushed her into the water with his nose. Memusi had a dream about a lion's attacking and biting, and she tried to scream but could not. Lekerenka could not scream, either, when bitten in his dreams by a spitting cobra. He woke up crawling on the ground

The visitor conceived a modest theory about dreams. The difference between the Kenya nightmares and the scary dreams of a five-year-old boy in New York City might be that the beasts

of primal fantasy live just outside the Masai huts. The Masai reside, so to speak, in the psychic forest, where the wild things are. The beasts there were not invented by an illustrator. They are the originals. The lion roars in the Masai's sleep, and roars when the Masai awakes as well.

So to some extent, the world inside the skull corresponds to the world outside it, an interesting reconciliation. The inner eye and the outer eye may sometimes see the same image, the same dreamy beast standing under the fever tree. The sleeping and the waking become interchangeable. The actual and the psychic coincide.

The pen where Moses and his family kept their goats at night was covered with a grid of heavy wire. When a visitor wondered about it, Moses explained, "Leopard comes at night to take the goat." Around every Masai enk'ang is built a sturdy fence of thorn and cedar to keep the lions out. One day, walking in the forest. Moses shouldered an enormous slab of cedar to add to his boma. "The lion makes me do a lot of work." he remarked. Sometimes the barricades do not hold, and the Masai wake to the bawl and crashing of cattle as the lion struggles to carry off his beef.

Reality and dreams dance round to bite each other. One night when Joseph was still a boy, he and his friend dreamed the same dream, about a leopard attacking the calves. "We both woke up at the same time, screaming and fighting the leopard," Joseph said. "We both roared like the leopard, and then the whole boma woke up screaming"-shouting about the leopard the boys had seen-but had seen only in their dreams. And in the morning, by the goats' pen, the people found leopard tracks. "You know," said Joseph thoughtfully. There are scary animals. And they eat people. Sometimes people never learn to be brave, and even as old men, they are still afraid."

ne afternoon in the Loita Hills, there were three Masai warriors, called ilmurran, sitting in the shade beside a dung-walled hut. Their hair was long and greased with fat. They were barefoot and wore only the shuka, a bright-patterned piece of cloth, like a tablecloth, draped as a short toga around waist and shoulders. Their spears leaned against the wall of the hut,

with their rungu-knob-ended clubs that the Masai can throw with a fierce accuracy. One of the warriors, named David, spoke halting English. He was about 20 years old, although the Masai pay little attention to precise ages, since a boy's real life does not start until he is circumcised in mid-adolescence and thereby, with great ceremony, becomes a man

David translated for the others. David said that, yes, the warriors still obeyed Masai tradition by raiding other tribes for cattle. The Masai believe that in the beginning, God (Enkai) bestowed all the world's cattle upon the Masai. Therefore, when Masai warriors go down into Tanzania to raid a Kuria village and steal cows, they are merely taking back what already belongs to them. How is a cattle raid carried out? "We come at dusk to the

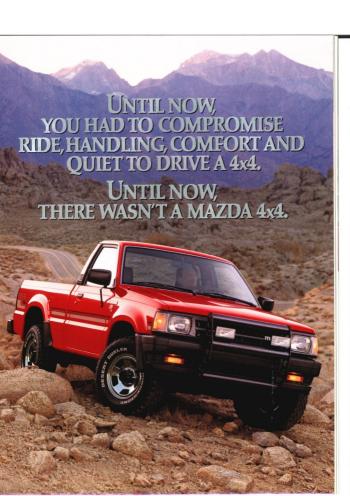
Kuria village," David said, "and make a lot of noise. There is a big fight, with spears, with bows and arrows. I have lost friends in raids, and think I have killed six or seven Kuria, al-

though I cannot be sure because we leave quickly. We do not wait to see if they are dead. We take the cows away and drive them all night so we can be across the border in the morning when the army might come to start looking for us.

The government has often tried to domesticate the Masai, to get them to give up the path of the warrior. Some years ago, a colonial district officer named Clarence Buxton decided to try to substitute manly sports for cattle raiding. He conceived the idea of encouraging Masai warriors to play polo while mounted on donkeys. The plan did not go far.



SAMIA KNOCKS DOWN MERZ





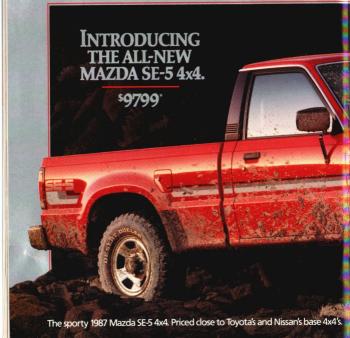
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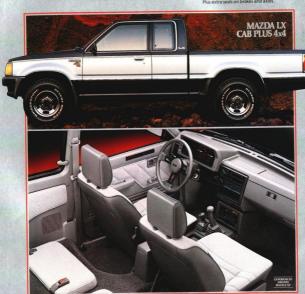
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The government forbids long hair and warrior business and lion hunting, but it is a huge country, and sometimes the government can manage to be only wistfully authoritarian.

One of the warriors was asked, "Is it easier to kill a man

or a lion?"
The young man immediately answered, "Easier to kill

Why?

"It is hard to fight a man, because he is as clever as you are. He has arrows and a spear. He is as tricky as you are. And besides, a person has friends, and if you kill him, his

friends can kill you! It is more complicated."
The young warrior is asked his name and replies, "Lord Delamere." His parents had named him Lord Delamere. "Lord voice to a page out of his notebook and walts. 30 yards stone. His lordship is asked to demonstrate his accuracy with a spear. Lord Delamere shrugs and stands and hurts his spear, impaling the blank page. The visitor asks to borrow the spear so that he might try. Alsa, he does not straighten list spear, impaling the train to the spear so that he might try. Alsa, he does not straighten list behind his right ear, as if throwing a fastball. The spear subside up, too high, and at the apex, points straight skyward, and

then collapses in the air, subsiding downward on its butt, ig-

nominiously, like one of the early failed rockets from Cape Canaveral. Lord Delanerre would not wish to hunt lion with the American.

That night, while sleeping inside Moses' boma in the Loita Hills, the visitor dreamed that he raided cattle on West 57th Street in Manhattan. He loaded four stolen cows into a cattle trailer towed by an old Chrysler Imperial and drove

them up across the Connecticut border.

Fifty Somali poachers armed with automatic weapons came nosing around the rhino refuge at Lewa Downs. "But we put out the message that if they came in, a few of them would have to die along with us," says Anna Merz. Under the driver's seat in the reart, since us have a many and the reart of the reart o

"Poor buggers" says Merz, talking about her rhinos. Her yes now flash bright indignation. "It is as in and acrime that animals should be driven to the brink of extinction, especially by something as diolici as a dagger handle." The situation of the rhino is bleak. In 1970 there were 20,000 of them in Kenya. Now there are considerably fewer than 500. It strikes a visitor that Merz's rhinos live like a child kept in a germ-free bubble because of some defect in the immune system. The germs are the poachers. With rhino horns worth about \$65,000 each now, to be sold for use as medicines in the Ori-

ent or as dagger handles in North Yemen, Anna Merz has about \$1 million stomping around inside her fences.

Merz, an Englishwoman who has lived in Africa much of her life, began the refuge two years ago. A sign at the front gate reads ALL RIGHTS RE-SERVED FOR RHINOS. She is now raising an orphaned baby rhino named Samia, almost two years old and up to about 500 lbs. Merz tenderly caresses her and calls her "my darling." Samia, feeling frolicsome, knocks Merz over into the mud. Merz rises, muddy and laughing, and prehistoric Samia knocks her over again. Once again, Merz laughs. A visitor thought of a passage of bully rhetoric in Theodore Roosevelt's African Game Trails, the record of his 1909 safari. The rhino, wrote Roosevelt, "seemed what he was, a monster surviving over from the world's past, from the days when the beasts of the prime ran riot in their strength, before man grew so cunning of brain and hand as to master them."

Hugh Lamprey, of the World Wildlife Fund, flies in to Merz's sanctuary that morning to ask her to accept another baby rhino, which was just orphaned by poachers in the Masai Mara. Lamprey is a mandarin who urbanely calls down apocalypse in a voice that sounds the way the finest, oldest brandy tastes. The visitor privately bestows a title upon him: the Duke of Estinction.

The duke speaks of many things African and animal, and warns at the end of each paragraph that such things should not be written about because publicity is fatal. Now you see the duke. Now you don't. He concludes with a flourish of suave obliteration. "If there was one species you could remove to the benefit of the earth, it would be man." Among the animal lovers, it is not unusual to encounter that misanthropic streak. The animal lovers seem to feel themselves to be just as

besieged as the animals are. Sometimes, when talking to the older Kenya whites, people who had been around in the colonial days and stayed on after independence, the visitor caught the vibration of a nostalgia so radical that it strained all the way back to the Pleistocen. They had no use for people anymore. They seemed to wish to cleanse the earth of the human stain, and restore it to preconscious innocence.

ne night Moses announced a goat feast in honor of his visitors.

The goat was slaughtered outside the home just after dusk. The visitor held the lower just after dusk. The visitor held the He threw the goat on its side and seized it by the muzzle with his right hand and placed his knee against the goat's throat and thus strangled it. Joseph said this was the kindest way, but the A merican doubted it. It was done, anyon the said the was the goat spasmed and s

Joseph borrowed the American's Swiss army knife. The moon came up, and Joseph with an easy precision, relishing the job. began smooth surgery on the goat. He peeled away the hide from the clean inner sack. Halfway through that part of the operation, he and Olentwala leaned down and captured a pool of blood in a pocket of the hide, and drank deeply and loudly, slurping. After a draft, Joseph remembered his manners. He locked un from his drinking and offered the visitor some fresh

blood, which was declined The sky was now full of brilliant stars. Joseph was happy with his work. He squatted by the rich bag of goat and sliced it with the Swiss knife, working like a surgeon toward the animal's inner pleasures. After five minutes. he came to an item that looked like an enormous cold-remedy capsule. Joseph with great precision peeled away the skin of the capsule, and then took the bright red little salami of it and popped it in his mouth. He made a sound of relish. "Kidney," he explained. He gave the second kidney to Olentwala.

At last the goat was butchered up neatly in the flashlight



MOSES AND CATTLE IN THE HILLS

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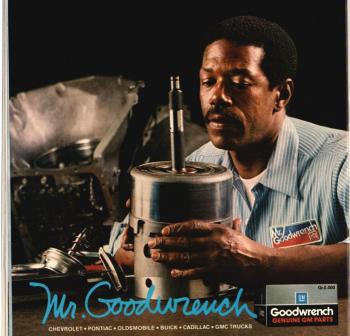
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beam and deposited on its own still wet inner hide. Joseph festively carried the meat into the homa. A good fire burned there, and he skewered the thighs and shoulder pieces, hanging them over the flames, and dumped the innards into boiling pots of water. Joseph and Moses took relish in the feast. Among the Masai, the goat was profoundly appreciated. It was a holiday. For the Masai the goat had died well

Two mornings later, Moses came to the campfire just after breakfast. He looked grave. He led the visitor to the hut where the Masai kept the baby goats at night, out of reach of leopards. Moses went inside and emerged with a baby goat in his arms. The goat was no more than a week old. It was thin and shaking, and its fur was wet and slick. The animal was clearly almost dead

"What happened?" the visitor asked. Moses shook his head, wearing a look of elegant forbearance.

"The driver Davis did it," said Moses.

"Did what?

"I don't know why. He said the goat had too many flies. He sprayed the goat with insect spray from the can, all over, and now the goat is poisoned and is going to die.

The cook kept a bug bomb near the kitchen hut to drive off flies. Davis seems to have been seized by a purifying impulse. The flies that attend the Masai are sometimes overpowering. They come with the cattle and are a fact of life, Masai and flies living in symbiosis. Walking among the Masai, one keeps a forearm waving in front of the face like an irregular windshield

wiper chasing off the densities of flies

The Masai are a handsome and arrogant and elegant people, filled with a serene self-satisfaction that amounts to a collective narcissism. Whites in East Africa for generations have been infatuated with the Masai. Yet certain details of their lives, like the flies that sometimes cake their lips and evelids, can be disgusting. The Masai dwell in the world's most magnificent spaces. Yet to stoop at midday to enter one of their dungwalled huts to share a cup of tea is to be plunged immediately into an impenetrable, claustrophobic gloom, choked with smoke. A laser beam of sunlight fires through the darkness from a window the size of a Kenya five-shilling piece. It takes three minutes for the eyes to adjust and make out the dim outlines of one's friends sitting on short stools, knees near their chins, their eyes fixed dreamily on the coals of the cooking fire, their ruminative conversation interrupted by long silences

The visitor's driver, Davis, was a Luo from Lake Victoria, a hearty man of middle age with smiling open face and the public manner of a gregarious bishop. Davis considered himself a Roman Catholic priest. Into a notebook that he always carried, he had inscribed the text of the Latin Mass, copied from a missal that he had borrowed somewhere in his travels. Davis some-

times donned a long white alb and, all by himself outside the boma, performed services beside his Land Rover, chanting the Latin in a rich bass.

The collision between Catholic faith and morals on the one hand and Masai tradition on the other is spectacular. Perhaps the flies had come to seem to Davis the outward sign of the devil's presence here in the Masai enk'ang, home of polygamists and breezy pagan fornicators. But the goat was an ancient symbol of the devil. The theology was confusing. Perhaps Davis merely intended to endow one fly-free little life in the dense air of the boma.

Davis was at his prayers next evening at dusk when the witch doctor came to speak to the visitor. The witch doctor. Ole Loompirai, sat in a dark, dung-walled hut and drank beer with the visitor and explained the work that he did. The laibon, or witch doctor, spoke in a low, murmurous voice in Maa, sucking frequently on an oversize bottle of Tusker, a faintly smoky Kenya beer brought up in the Land Cruiser from Narok. Moses impassively translated.

As the witch doctor talked about charms and animal sacrifices, Davis' rich, deep Latin poured through the small window of the hut: "Pater noster qui es in coelis, sanctificetur no-"The laibon explained the uses of animals in his men tuum . . . work. He employed the warthog, for example, to cast a spell to keep the government out of Masai business. Good choice, the visitor thought. The warthog is a strutty little beast, a short-legged peasant with a thin tail that stands straight up like a flagpole when it runs. It backs into its hole and pulls dirt on top of itself and, if cornered there, comes out of the hole like a cannonball. Perfect for ambushing bureaucrats.

he laibon used a Dik-dik, that small lovely antelope, to thwart someone's plans. It works thus: he places charms upon the animal and then releases it in the direction of the person who is the target of the spell. For help with childbirth, he drapes the skin of an eland on the woman-the eland being much like the cow, which possesses magic powers. In order to bring rain, the laibon places a dead frog on the ground, belly up, with a charm upon it. Within 24

hours, before the frog decays, the rain will fall

The laibon drained his Tusker and asked for another. From outside, in the failing light: "Ecce agnus Dei. Ecce qui tollit peccata mundi . . . "("Behold the Lamb of God. Behold Him who takes away the sins of the world.") Of course, it all works, said the laibon, irritated that the doubting question was asked. If there are sick cattle, sacrifice a sheep, and take the undigested grass found in its stomach, and stretch the skin over the entrance to the boma. The cattle will pass beneath the skin and grass, which will draw the illness out of the cows.

Of all animals, said the laibon, cows have the greatest power, the greatest importance. "The cow and the Masai came from the same place in the creation, and they have always been together." The visitor thought of the cattle-raiding warriors, and asked the laibon if it is all right to kill a man. The laibon thought, drank, blew his nose onto the dirt floor and replied, "It is not so bad to kill a man. If you do it and are successful, it is not so bad, because God allowed the man to die. God agreed, and so it happened.

Asked if he liked the wild animals, the laibon answered,

"I like the animals, but they do not like human beings. That is the problem. But the eland is a friend. You can eat an eland, and use his skin for many things." Not long ago, the laibon dreamed that a spitting cobra bit him. He cried in his sleep and leaped out of his bed, shaking, and awake

The laibon has been chased by lions many times. The worst attack came one evening when he was walking to another enk'ang to see his girlfriend. (The visitor savored the idea of a witch doctor going to pick up his girlfriend for a date.) The lion stalked and menaced him for a long distance, the laibon



INSIDE THE BOMA

jabbing with his spear, the lion never quite attacking. Odd.

It happened a year ago in the Chalbi Desert, in the Northin-Fronter District, John Hall and his daughter Suan were camping in the open. It was I I at night when the hyenas came, screaming and laughing, their eyes flashing in the montight. There were six or seven hyenas in the pack, and even after Hall opened upon them with his shorgun, they kept coming at him. Hall and his daughter raced for their vehicle, which was open at the sides, and still the hyenas came on, working as a pack, snapping hungrily. Hall plunged the vehicle at them repeatedly and finally chased them off into the deser-

Ann Hall has been a cattle rancher on the Laikipia Plateau or 2 Jayars. The salfri gaide. Chrisis Aldrich. Brought the visitor up from Nanyuki to Hall's Enascii Ranch. Hall's neighbors regard him as an eccentric beause he gives the wild animals the free run of his ranch. At one time, he and his wife Thelma hald ange lovely garden in their front yard, but the elephants systematically demolished it. Hall says cheerfully that he decided to enjoy watching the elephants instead of watching his flowers.

The elephants are quite considerate, really," says Hall. There is a cabbage tree next to his house. "The elephants pushed down all of the other cabbage trees here, but they left hat one standing, because they did not want it to fall on the says that the lions lives on his spread. Hall says that the lions were the says that the lone of the says that years ago, he did have to shoot a lion, one that had killed 460 his cows. The lion's skin hangs on the living-room wall.

all could make more money if he chased the wild animals off his land. "But this is the last off-se land." But this is the last off-se animal be says, speaking the land off-se animal between the land off-se animal locate you must for it money to save it. It doesn't look very hopeful for the game, but you must n'i give up. I will fight to the last." That vibration is heard again and again." Cattle can be replaced anytime, but the game cannot. What right have we to eliminate game? I would eliminate all humans and

leave it to the wildlife."
Hall began farming years ago in Nottinghamshire, England. He is a range, bearded man who looks like D.H. Lawrence without the haunted introversion. "I always craved wilder conditions," Hall says, matter-of-factly. "I just don't like civilization in any form." The sight of a paved road incenses him.

A wounded Cape buffalo once chased Susan and John Hall into the house. One day a large male baboon pursued Thelm Hall down the veranda and into the house. The baboon came inside after her. She remembers its awful yellow fangs. John Hall came after the baboon with his shotgun, but the gun

jammed. Hall jabbed with the gun butt, and the baboon started chewing it up. Finally, Hall whacked the baboon on the head with the gun butt, and it ran under a bed, where Hall finally shot it.

Thelma Hall has begun mirror power about the animals, especially about the elephants. One of the poems ends: "I was always taught/ There are fairies at the bottom of the garden./ At the bottom of our garden/ There are elephants!"

Moses and Olentwala and the American set off from the boma one morning to spend the day out in the hills with 140 head of high-humped Boran cattle. Moses carried his long-bladed lion-killing spear. Olentwala, a man in his early 20s who had never been a warrior, carried a less lethal-looking spear, lighter, with less metal on the killing end. They held in their left hands the club-shaped rungu and a walking stick of olive wood.

Moses, like all other serious students of African bushcraft, is a reader of droppings, an analyst and commentator or dung. As he and Olentwala whistled the cattle along, he remarked now and then on the evidence that lay in the forest paths and meadows. Here a Dis-like like passed in the early morning. There a waterbuck had paused. Everywhere in East Africa such expertise is encountered.

Moses moves through the forest reading signs. He and Olentwala keep up an easy undulous whistling dialogue with the cattle. Moses explains that the whistles have meaning. The cows know by the Masai's whistle whether to go left or right, whether there is water near, whether they are headed back home.

A sign: Moses kneels and looks at a patch of sandy earth for a moment. He spits a mist upon his palm, pssh/psssh/psssh/, and then he pats the ground. He shows what sticks to the moisture: some dirt, but also a minute bristing of golden tiny hairs. A shedding: "Lion," says Moses. "Last night,"

Moses stays downwind of the cattle. He says that the lion, if it is there, will know to keep downwind, and not give the cows its seent. So Moses and his spear will stay between the lions and his cows. Most students of the lion say the lion pays no attention to wind, but one does not argue with a man who has killed six of them.

In an easy loging walk through the meadows, Moses sings a warrior song. There is a falsetue line of rapid narrative in these songs that is interrupted with a chorus of bass organ tones fetched from deep in the chest—low, menacing warrior iterations, animal noises proclaiming war beneath the almost soprano narration. Moses is performing both the falsetto and the deep, sinister chorus. The deep tones of the chest song is about the lowest regions. The deep tones of the chest song is about a superior of the chest song is about a says, don't worry, because the warriors will go and raid and get cows from other tribes.

There is a warrior lope that goes along with the song, although Moses does not give it the full treatment now. Chin and chest jut forward at the assertion of organ lone. Humannanhi Humannanhi The Massi know how to load dangerous, and sound dangerous. And the history of East African warfare confirms that they are dangerous. But the visitor wonders why the hands of the men are so oddly soft.

The Boran cattle wear bells that thock and dong and clatter through the forest. The Masai and the cows are so intimately connected that each herdsman knows every cow individually (even, as now, when we are bringing along 140 head)

and knows where each will be in the line of march. Moses says the same two white cows always lead the herd, and they do. And the same white cow always comes in last. Moses now and then quite tenderly browses with his hands over one of his animals and pulls off ticks, an act of love. Herding cows is infinitely pleasant for the Masai. It is a matter of walking their money around the grounds. Their cows are dear, animate wealth.

At midmorning the Masai pause. The cows graze, and the herdsmen shelter lazily under a grove of olive trees. Moses and Olentwala joke in Ol' Maa. The visitor stretches out and makes



THE USE OF THE SPEAR

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notes: "Moses has killed six lions, more than 60 buffalo. A buffalo wounded his brother last year, and the wants to kill lots of buffalo. He points to a buff skull on the forest floor and says he killed that one there several months ago. Cows grazing around men now. M. shows me a 'untifalo's house'—a hollowed out space among the olive trees where the buffalo shelter. Moses: 'We like the animals. I am very sad if we don't see them.'

see "We line the see have resumed our herding, the notebook again: "Cows (11-54 am.) smell fill on and start bawing loudly. They smell fresh lion urine. Moses sees it, pis to spot with spear; "Cows (11-54 am.) smell fif from a now. Cow horns all went up exactly at once when they smelled. Het now one sea inguing. Cow horns all sees inguing. Cow self-with the smelled. Het now see singuing. Cow self-with the smelled. Het now the comparison of the smelled in the smelled has been self-with the smelled and the smelled has been self-with the smelled has been

What happened was that we saw three lions, and Moses suddenly came alive in the purest spontaneous act. The presence of the lions brought Moses electrically alert. The damndest thing. The lions brought the visitor electrically alert as

well, though with less self-confidence.

Moses seemed to become, all at once, everything that he ought to be—which was what the lions were as well: exactly lions. Moses o'thrated with a current that contained no thought or premeditation. There was nothing in him of the third eye or the conscience or the sense of sin, but only an animal impulse to kill the lion. Moses went springing after the lion as the lion springs after the wildebest.

We saw the lions running through the trees. Then they vanished. On general principles, lions are afraid of the Masai. They scurried ignominiously into the forest, not wishing to test Moses. Moses strode back from the olive trees and re-

marked, "Lucky lions.

Moses and Olentwala practiced throwing the ranger, Then they lazed for a time under the trees. Out of the sun, East Africa cools by 10° or 15° F. Altitude and breeze and a piece of cedar, planed the top, and with his Masai zime fisher sword bored a starting fire back and found the latest three than the control of the control of the and found the three three

had all title shoulds pendide, but one capable of ominous effects. Starfar a kennedide, but one capable of ominous effects. Starfar a kennedide, but a but an awful mess, a killing focts of the starfar as easily a starfar as easily a starfar as easily a starfar as easily a starfar as the sta

The whites popping through the roofs of the vehicles like blossoms from a vase will glare at one another with the hatred of one whose dream has been

interrupted.

Among the wild animals, individual life has no claims. What matters is something collective, the species, the tribe, the march of genes: the drive of life, and its dreamlike indifference to the details of individual death. The Great Chain of Eating, Nature at this level is bloody and sloppy, faintly horrifying and very beautiful.

Life and death coexist with a unique ecological compactness. Nothing is wasted. First the lion dines, and then the hyena, and then the vulture, then the lesser specialists, insects and the like, until the carcass is picked utterly clean, and what is left, bones and horns, subside into the grass. It has been an African custom to take the dead out into the open and leave them unceremoniously for the hyenas.

hat is the point of wild animals? If lions and leoparts and rhines and giraffes are merely decorative, or merely a nuisance, then the world will no
according to the steps and the steps and the steps are the step are the steps are the step are the step

How would one react to the extinction in, say, the thickness A farmer named Jim Trench was driving around his place near Mount Kenya one day in a rainstorm, showing the visitor the giraffes that share the land with his livestock. He remarked,

"Africa would not be Africa without the wild animals." There are parts of Africa that are less and less Africa excry day. Kenya, for example, has the highest rate of population growth in the world (4%). Half of the country's people are under the age of 15. The Malthusian arithmetic tikaaway. Progress fever infants of the property of the better of the property of the property of the property of the world of the property of the property of the property of the human generations tumble out.

numming sense nowe among the wild animals may be excused if they sometimes do not share the American's or the European's mystical enthusiasm for the beasts. Farmers like the Kitsuyu, the Embi and the Menr regard the wild animals as dangerous and destructive nuisances. Crop-raiding baboons are esteemed among African America shout as highly as the coyote is admired among West Texas ranchers. They are considered vermin. Elephants passing through a Klayu slamba (small farm) one night can wipe out a farmer's point as a standard of the control of

The wild animals fetch back at least 2 million years. They represent, we imagine, the first order of creation, and they are vividly marked with God's coentric genius of design: life poured into pure forms, life unmitigated by complexities of consciousness, language, ethist, treachery, revolution, reason, religion, premeditation or free will. A wild animal does not contradict its own nature, does not thwart itself; as man end-grown and the contradict is town the contradict is town the contradict is town tature, does not threat itself; as man end-grown that the contradict is town the contradict is to contradict is town the contradict is town the contradict in the contradict is town the contradict in the contradict is town the c

lessly does. A wild animal never plays for the other side. The wild animals are a holiday from deliberation. They are shere life to behold a bright being that lives without thought is, to the complex, cross-grained human mind, profoundly liberating. And even if they had no effect upon the human mind, still the wild animals are life—other life.

John Donne asked, "Was not the first man, by the desire of knowledge, corrupted even in the whitest integrity of nature? The animals are a last glimpse of that shadowless life, previous to time and thought. They are a pure connection to the imagination of God.



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SOVIET UNION

## **Sounds of Freedom**

#### Moscow releases some dissidents, but cracks down on refuseniks

"Objectively, something real is happening. How far it is going to go is a complicating. How far it is going to go is a complicating and the situation has changed."

thorities were cracking down on refuseinks, citizens who have asked to be allowed to emigrate but have been refused. Last Monday a group of about 20

o said Physicist Andrei Sakharov, perhaps the Soviet Union's most famous human-rights advocate, in assessing last week's announcement by the Kremlin that it had begun to release as many as 280 political dissidents from prisons and other places of detention. At best this would represent no more than 40% of the 750 or more Soviet citizens who are currently imprisoned or detained for their political beliefs. Still, it is the first mass release of prisoners of conscience since the de-Stalinization drive of the late 1950s, as well as the latest and perhaps most important manifestation of Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev's widely proclaimed program of reform and revitalization. Weighing the evidence, Sakharov, who was allowed to return to Moscow only two months ago, after spending seven years under virtual house arrest in the closed city of Gorky, concluded. "I don't know what Gorbachev wants personally, but there are a number of people at the top who understand that without democratization, all of his goals in the economic sphere [and] international sphere cannot succeed." In Washington, the Reagan Administration welcomed the Kremlin's announcement but called for the release of the remaining political prisoners and a relaxation of Soviet

policy on emigration. There were signs that the U.S.S.R. was reacting uneasily to the latest evidence of Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, or openness. In announcing the prisoner release, Gennadi Gerasimov, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said he doubted that the number to be freed at the present time would exceed 280. He acknowledged that the Kremlin's action did not enjoy universal support within the party. "I can say to you that there are comrades who think the harsher the better," he declared. "But at the moment, we are heading into a softening, so that we may have fewer people behind bars and barbed wire." Significantly, the news of the mass release was made known to Western reporters but not to the Soviet public.

Even as some dissidents were enjoying their first days of freedom, Soviet au-

niks, citizens who have asked to be allowed to emigrate but have been refused. Last Monday a group of about 20 refuseniks, mostly Soviet Jews, gathered on Arbat Street, a historic Moscow thoroughfare recently renovated into a pedestrian mall. They stood for 90 minutes with signs that read FREE YOSIF BEGUN and LET US GO TO ISRAEL. Begun, who in 1983 was sentenced to twelve years of prison and exile for publishing anti-Soviet literature, has recently been placed under "strict regime," meaning that his food rations have been reduced and his mail and visiting privileges curtailed. On the first day, police made no attempt to stop the demonstration, but onlookers argued among themselves about the merits of such a public protest. "Shame on you. You ride on our backs, and now you want us to help you leave," shouted one elderly woman.

It quickly became clear that Soviet authorities were not ready to extend glas-nost to freedom of assembly. Every morning for the rest of the week, gange of thugs showed up on Arbat Street and roughed up demonstrators and journalists who were covering the protests. The government blamed the troublemaking on rightwing hooligans known locally as a transmitted to the control of the

Swied offsials seemed determined to stop the refisensity protest before the opening last weekend of a three-day forum titled "For a Nuclear-Free World and the Survival of Mankind." A dizzying array of Western notables, ranging from John Kenneth Galbraith to Pierre Cardin, were expected to attend the session of of the initial speakers was Sukharov. Such called for all one of the control of the protection of the control of the control to the control of the control of the control to the control of the control of the control recent sethacks in such areas as human rights and emigration.

Soviet dissidents disagreed on the significance of the mass release. Sergei Grigoryants, a literary critic who was sent to prison for 13 years for spreading and Soviesements of the significant of the significant of everything he can to activate people." he said. "but he has lots of opposition, both open and secret. His opposition is our problem." Naury the significant of the proting of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significant of the instance of the significant of the significa



THE FACES OF CHANGE

Sakharov and Bonner in their apartment. Right: Literary Critic Sergel Grigoryants, at far right, and his family replice after he was let out of prison. Below: a group of Soviet Jews demonstrate against the continued jailing of Activist Yosif Begun and for the right to emigrate to Israel



ing allowed to leave the Soviet Union for treatment in the U.S. described the recent changes as a "more sophisticated way of dealing with dissidents." But in Herusalem. Natan Sharansky (who changed his name from Anatol Shcharansky when he was released from Soviet detention and allowed to move to Israel last year) warned, "In some ways we can say that the situation is much more dangerous, because [Gorbachev] is more sophisticated in using the mass media of the West for deception."

The first word that a prisoner release was on the way came from Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner, whose tiny apartment on Chkalova Street has once again

become the nerve center of the humanrights movement. The Sakharovs advised Western reporters that they knew of 43 political prisoners who had suddenly been freed, in what Bonner called a "wonderful turnaround" in Kremlin policy. Soon old friends and even distant acquaintances, some newly arrived at Moscow's Yaroslavsky Station in camp clothes and closewith the control of the consent him off with money to buy wine and works for a celebration.

Those released ranged from religious activists to Ukrainian and Baltic nationalists, but the majority seemed to have been

imprisoned under Article 70 of the criminal code on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Many had been jailed for expressing criticism that in the Gorbachev era has become standard fare in the press. Former U.S. Commerce Secretary Peter Peterson, who recently led a delegation of members of the New York City-based Council on Foreign Relations on a visit to Moscow, remarked last week that he had been struck by the degree to which glasnost has affected Soviet life. Said Peterson: "We met with refuseniks and with Sakharov on different nights, and I sat there thinking. Ten years ago these people might have been imprisoned for uttering some of the same criticisms that the top

leaders are now widely proclaiming. Not included in the release were some of the more prominent Jewish dissidents, including Begun, Yuli Edelshtein and Sakhar Zunshein. Several of the remaining prisoners had apparently refused to sign a letter requesting a pardon and pledging that they would not engage in any more anti-Soviet propaganda. Though the Kremlin claims to have told 500 Soviet Jews last month that they could emigrate, a figure that is almost certainly exaggerated, it seemed clear last week that most refuseniks were not yet enjoying the benefits of plasnost. Naum Meiman, 75, a mathematician and close friend of Sakharov's, has repeatedly been denied permission to leave the country on the grounds that he was engaged in classified work in the 1950s. After his wife's death in Washington last week. U.S. officials urged the Soviet Union, to no avail, to allow Meiman to attend her funeral and then join his daughter, a naturalized U.S. citizen who lives in Boulder.

espite the Kremlin's glaring contradictions on human rights, most Western observers regarded the prisoner release as a positive sign. Said Arthur Hartman, the U.S. Ambassador to Moscow. "It seems to me that the Soviet government has recognized that its treatment of individuals has had an effect on the overall relationship of those it has been movine to dameen down that effect."

been moving to dampen down that effect.' In other glasnost developments last week, the Kremlin for the first time gave small businesses and factories an almost free hand in decision making and in the investment of organization funds. Officials spoke glowingly of the day when party and economic posts would be filled democratically, with more than one candidate competing for every job. A Soviet editor announced that next year Boris Pasternak's 1957 novel, Doctor Zhivago, would be published in the Soviet Union for the first time. While those measures and the freeing of some dissidents gave reason to expect further liberalization, the crackdown on the refuseniks indicated that, as Ambassador Hartman observed, the Soviets have not yet changed their basic view of the relationship between the individual and the state. - By William E. Smith. Reported by Ken Olsen/Moscow







It all American cityen, to all per long for Justices on a peace we amorned to - If the lives one important to brace order based to reference the 400 Paleshin Os possible - that is, Monday as a maxim - We show till american that if it can shoughtly, one with the prior to be killed; in the Whale whole will be the victim absumbation at agraphic

Note under duress: the day before the threatened execution, terrorists delivered a videotaped message read by Steen

HOSTAGES

#### **Stalemate in a Tormented Land**

After a deadline passes, hope fades for a prisoner exchange

he videotape image showed a wearylooking American hostage with a stubbly growth of beard. "This is the last message," wrote Captive Alann Steen the next day. "Once again we announce that we will be executed at midnight." Steen issued his stark pronouncement in an open letter last week that was signed as well by fellow U.S. Hostages Robert Polhill and Jesse Turner. Terrorists were threatening to kill the Americans and Indian National Mithileshwar Singh, also a Beirut University College professor, unless Israel released 400 imprisoned Arabs by the following midnight. But as the deadline expired, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which holds the four captives, said it would spare their lives "until further

The last-minute reprieve was amplified at week's end by another statement from the captors that omitted any new threat of execution. It was one of the few hopeful signs amid what appeared to be a hopeless statemate in efforts of free any of the 24 foreign hostages

in Lebanon. Despite denials, reports persisted that the U.S. and Israel were negotiating through third parties with Shi'ite Muslim terrorists over the release of some or all of the kidnap victims in exchange for the 400 prisoners. As the guessing game continued, pessimism grew about an agreement anytime soon. With rumors shifting almost by the hour, Washington kept the Sixth Fleet in the eastern Mediterranean. The aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and six other warships were ordered to leave the port of Haifa in Israel after a six-day call, and resumed sea patrol. Meanwhile, anxiety deepened further over the fate of Anglican Envoy Terry Waite, who vanished last month while seeking freedom for the American captives.

At times bloodshed seemed to be wartorn Lebanon's only certainty. A powerful car bomb killed 15 people and injured 80 in a suburb of Muslim West Beirut as the week began. The moderate Shi'ite Amal militia blamed the blast on the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was driven out of Beirut during the 1982 Israeli invasion, and is now trying to make a comeback. Battles raged throughout the week between Amal militiamen and Palestinian fighters. In Beirut a relentless Amal blockade of Palestinian camps forced thousands of starving residents to adopt extreme measures to feed themselves (see box). In southern Lebanon, Israeli warplanes struck Palestinian guerrilla bases outside the port of Sidon.

The week's most riveting drama focused on the four Beirut University College teachers who were kidnaped in January. As the week began, Islamic Jihad for

Wives of the captives pleaded for their husbands' lives

A last-minute reprieve was one of the few hopeful signs.

the Liberation of Palestine delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut a six-minute videotape of Steen reading a statement from the captives. Then, hours before the execution deadline, the terrorists released a handwritten text of another letter that ended with moving messages. Steen, a journalism instructor, wrote to his wife, "I don't want to see you cry anymore. Tell them to release the 400. I love vou." Wrote Accounting Lecturer Polhill: "Foura, I love you. Sorry I've messed up so much." Referring to himself in the third person, he added, "Life was the only thing he ever finished." As midnight approached, the hostages' wives pleaded on TV for mercy for their husbands.

At precisely midnight the kidnapers cited the family appeals among their reasons for lifting the execution threat. The captors seemed intrigued, however, by remarks of Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres concerning the 400 Arab prisoners. While Peres declared, "Israel cannot and will not act according to ultimatums," he added that "if anyone has

any offers, he should please turn to Israel in an orderly fashion." That seemed a scarcely veiled reference to an offer by Amal Leader Nabih Berri, who said he would release an Israeli flyer held by Amal if Jerusalem freed the 400 prisoners.

Berri, who helped engineer the 1985 release of 39 American hostages aboard a hijacked TWA jet-liner in an apparent exchange for Israeli-held Arab prisoners, proposed a wide-ranging plan. Offering to negotiate with the seven terrorist factions that have taken captives, Berri said he would seek freedom for all 24 foreign hostages kidnaped during the past triing the past triing the past with the properties of the properties o

years. Doubts were immediately raised, however, about Berri's chances of success. His Syrian-backed Amal militia is a bitter rival of the Iran-supported Shi-'ite fundamentalist groups that are believed to hold most of the hostages

Nonetheless Berri's mention of the captured Israeli navigator, who was shot down last October over southern Lebanon, clearly interested Jerusalem. Israel has released more than 6.000 Arabs in recent years in swaps for nine Israelis in enemy hands. At midweek the Israeli newspaper Davar reported that multinational negotiations to free all foreigners were secretly under way. While calling the story "completely baseless," a government affidavit conceded that efforts were being made to get the Israeli flyer back. That aroused new suspicions about a sweeping hostage deal.

Some Israelis were outraged by all the talk of a new prisoner exchange. The families of seven victims of Palestinian terrorists held a vigil outside the U.S. consulate general in Jerusalem and later demanded that the Israeli Supreme Court legally enjoin a trade. Shouted a demonstrator: The blood of our children has been spilled, and the government plans to free the terrorists who murdered them. If the iudges decide to free the terrorists, we personally will kill them.

n Washington, State Department offi-cials studiously avoided any suggestion that a trade was in the works. Spokesman Charles Redman refused to confirm or deny that the U.S. and Israel were preparing a deal. As speculation about secret diplomacy grew last week. Secretary of State George Shultz gave vent to some undiplomatic anger. Speaking to an American Legion delegation, he declared, "We want to raise the cost to those animals that hold the hostages." Yet Shultz, a strong advocate of last April's U.S. bombing of Libya to punish Leader Muammar Gaddafi's support for terrorism, shied away from any hint that Washington would launch military action to free kidnaped Americans in Lebanon or take reprisals against their captors. Said Shultz: "We should not go running around using our capacity for force right and left.

Such remarks were carefully followed, if not always believed, by terrorist groups in Lebanon. At week's end the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine issued a statement that seemed to end speculation that the four hostages it holds will be part of any prisoner swap. The issue of their fate will remain "suspended," the group said, because of the U.S. Administration's "failure to respond to our demands." The statement called the four captives "criminals" and vowed to punish them, but stopped short of renewing the previous threat to kill them. In the climate of violence and uncertainty that has engulfed Lebanon. freedom for any of the hostages seemed as elusive as ever. -By John Greenwald. Reported by David Aikman/Washington and Dean Fischer/Cairo

#### On the Brink of Cannibalism

W eek after week, as warring militiamen fight for control of the war-torn city, the people of Beirut face the possibility of dying from car bombs, shelling or gunfire. Last week the inhabitants of two Beirut refugee camps confronted a new threat: starvation. The food shortage was the result of a long and bloody siege of Burj el-Barajneh and Shatila, Palestinian settlements on the southern edge of the city. Since October, the camps have been under attack by the Amal militia, a Syrian-backed Shi'ite Muslim group.

The plight of the two camps came to light in a shocking request by Sheik Khalil Sharkiyeh, the chief Sunni Muslim clergyman of the Buri el-Baraineh camp. Because of acute food shortages, Sharkiyeh appealed to Muslim scholars for a fatwa, or religious ruling, that would allow starving residents to eat human flesh if that became necessary for survival. Though no such edict was forthcoming, an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose forces are defending the camps, said last week that conditions for the 35,000 besieged Palestinians had grown desperate. "Our people in Burj el-Barajneh have already eaten all the cats and dogs they had," he said. "Nothing is left to eat."

Others reported that some residents had been reduced to feeding on rats. "Don't be surprised," one Palestinian told an incredulous newsman. "Mothers boil the rats, and children eat them." Pauline Cutting, a British surgeon who had



Stranglehold: four people were killed when a truck attempted to break the food blockade

been trapped in Burj el-Barajneh for 15 weeks, told a Washington Post reporter by telephone that the camp's only hospital had run out of pain-killing medicines. was short of antibiotics and anesthetics, and got its electricity from a single, unreliable generator. Food and medical shortages were believed to be almost as extreme at the nearby and similarly besieged Shatila camp, which gained infamy as one of the two sites of Palestinian massacres by Christian Phalangists after the 1982 Israeli invasion

P.L.O. Chairman Yasser Arafat labeled the violence a "crime, a genocide, and called for an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council to end the siege. Arafat neglected to point out, however, that it is the steady reinfiltration into Lebanon of P.L.O. forces, which were pushed out by the Israelis, that provoked the rival Amal to attack and isolate the camps. In the past two years, an estimated 3,500 P.L.O. fighters have returned to Beirut and southern Lebanon.

mostly by ships that deposit them in coastal areas

Two unsuccessful attempts were made to break the blockade. In the first, four occupants of a truck loaded with flour were killed when they tried to drive the vehicle into Burj el-Barajneh and were blasted with Amal rockets. Militia officials claimed that the truck was also carrying ammunition for the P.L.O. Then on Friday, after the Amal had agreed to a cease-fire, an Iranian envoy riding in a small U.N. convoy of trucks and an ambulance was killed when the vehicles were halted by rocket and machine-gun fire just outside the camp's main gate. Finally, in the early hours of Saturday morning, three trucks carrying 15 tons of flour and two tons of powdered milk were escorted into the camp by representatives of Syria and Iran. While the arrival of the supplies hardly ended the miseries of the crowded enclave's residents, it at least provided a temporary respite to the siege of Buri el-Baraineh.



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Rebels take aim at the government: "This is the most important phase of our struggle, and we shall do everything to kill Cory's soldiers"

THE PHILIPPINES

#### A Truce Gives Way to Gunplay

Fighting resumes, and Aquino gives the military the go-ahead

t did not take long for the agreement to unravel. Barely two days after the 60day cease-fire lapsed, heavy fighting erupted in Lupao, a village 90 miles north of Manila. Eighteen people, among them twelve civilians, died in an early morning fire fight between an army patrol and a band of heavily armed Communist insurgents. Witnesses later charged that seven civilians had been massacred by government troops during the clash. By week's end, the unofficial death toll had grown to more than 70, including 41 civilians. With each new report of violence, any hope of reconciliation between the rebels and the government of President Corazon Aquino all but disappeared. Declared Aquino: "The truce is over.

The President, for her part, seemed intent on exonerating the military from any blame for the breakdown. "I know that you and I did our best to explore the path of negotiations to the utmost." she told a group of soldiers at Camp Aguinaldo, the armed forces headquarters near Manila. Still, Aquino held hope that negotiations might be renewed, at least on a regional level. The insurgents rebuffed the idea outright as a "malicious move to sow dissension and division within insurgent ranks" Said a rebel leader: "This is the most important phase of our struggle, and we shall do everything to kill Cory's sol-diers." Countered Defense Minister Rafael Ileto: "We won't allow anyone to threaten us. We are prepared. I think we are in a better position to meet them now than we were six or eight months ago.

Ironically, renewed hostilities in the 18-year-old war against the Communist guerrillas could improve Aquino's shaky standing with the military. Many officers The President formally consolidated her leadership last week by swearing to uphold and defend the new constitution, which was ratified by 78% of the population on Feb. 2. Said Aquino: "The night is over." Not everyone was so sure. In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman put U.S. worries this way." We think Aquino U.S. worries this way." We think Aquino tion is. Can it work? Maybe it can, maybe it can't. The forces still need traning."

Aquino quickly sought to assure members of the armed forces that she intends to move decisively against the Communists. First she met with 20 middle-level officers to hear their grievances. She promised, among other things, to create a committee to investigate human rights violations by rebels. Reason: the military has complained that the Communists have not been held accountable for violations they have committed. Aquino made her position clear at midweek during her address before 400 soldiers at Camp Aguinaldo. "Send this message out to all our troops so that none may be misled to relax their vigilance to their peril and that of the people they are charged to protect.' she told the troops. "The new armed

forces will resume operations against the insurgents. We shall have law-and-order throughout the country."

That may not have been the green light that some officers wanted to initiate full-scale operations against the 23.500strong rebel forces, but it was a start. "During the cease-fire, we kept the sword sharpened," vowed a high-ranking offi-'Now we will use it." He described the President as a "lot smarter than we gave her credit for. She gave the Communists enough rope, and they hanged themselves. They planned to seize power without a major battle. Now they will have to fight." Others were less impressed with Aquino's handling of the rebels. "She gave them a status they never earned." snapped a disgruntled officer. "It was like surrender. Marcos showed us the arrogance of corruption, and she the arrogance of righteousness.

On balance. Aquino has managed to improve her stature with her troops. But as long as there are dissidents within the armed forces. Moreover, she will baddy need the military's help if, as expected, najor fighting erupts soon. "The insurgents are now appearing in larger continuity for the state of the military's help if, as expected, making the military of the state of the military state of the military state of the state of the military state of the state

Although the Aquino government has ambitious plans for the badly needed economic recovery of the country, it appears that those goals will have to be put on hold for the time being Says Randy David, a political scientist at the University of the Philippines: "It is clear that her top priority is the insurgency." — #9 Sam Alfis. Reported by Denn Brelis and helly Sindoyan!

#### World



Envoy Edward Perkins and his wife Lucy in Cape Town during the opening of Parliament

SOUTH AFRICA

#### **New Man in the Townships**

A black U.S. Ambassador is building bridges to blacks

Midsight had arrived and most of the dinner guests were gone, but on the terrace of a beige stucco mansion in Johannesburg, a dozen black men and women lingered over coffee and liqueurs, their chairs tightly ringing the table. They forward to hear the responses. The focus of their attention, listening more than he talked, was Edward Perkins, the first black U.S. Ambassador to South Africa. For three hours he traded thoughts with the first process of the control of th

President Reagan appointed Perkins last Speimber, and at the time blacks in both the U.S. and South Africa criticized the actions as a symbolic step that was no more than an Administration attempt to sidertack demands for tougher measures against Pretona. Five months later Perkins, S.S. is still trying to ignore the fanfaire of his appointment and to burrow into the factor of South Art. The process, the U.S. embasy is cultivating black contacts as never before.

When he arrived in South Africa, Perkins, a career Foreign Service officer who had previously been Ambassador to Liberia, set out immediately to meet the country's black community. He still attends largely white diplomatic dinner parties, but more often he heads to grimy offices in Soweto or a spartan church in Mamelodi, the dusty black township outside Pretoria, or a listing shanty in Crossroads, a squatter camp near Cape Town. Perkins attended Christmas services at St. Paul's Anglican Church in Soweto and has taken long walks through the mean slums of Alexandra Township, next door to Johannesburg. In most activities he has ducked the press and tried to avoid publicity.

Perkins, football-player big and disinguished looking, has an immobile face that strikes many as stern. He says little but asks printed questions. His interfocubits intermediate that the properties of the bis intensity. In his new post, Perkins has and unreported talks with docean of black leaders, including Albertina Sisulu, copresident of the United Democratic Front, the largest antigovernment growth. Sweeto Civic Association.

At first the meetings were tense. Even moderate black newspapers like the Sowetan had denounced Perkins for accepting a "nexis" appointment based on the color of his skin. A U.D.F. spokseman had said that Perkins should have turned down the job, adding that he would be "most unwelcome" in South Africa. But after two discreet talks with Perkins, the U.D.F. Sisulus sid, "Now that he is here and willing to help, it is all right. I believe ingive-and-taken."

In the land of apartheid, Perkins and his wife Lucy, who is Chinese-born, have had few problems with whites. The country has become accustomed to visiting blacks. American blacks have already served as diplomats and foreign correspondents in South Africa for many years, and the current U.S. consul general in Cape Town, John Burroughs, is black.

While many experts on South Africa have given up hope for a peaceful solution to the country's problems. Perkins has not. He tells his staff that his chosen role is to encourage all sectors of society to talk to one another. A resolution of South Africa's troubles will take a long in the country of the co

#### **Pro and Con**

Conflicting views on sanctions

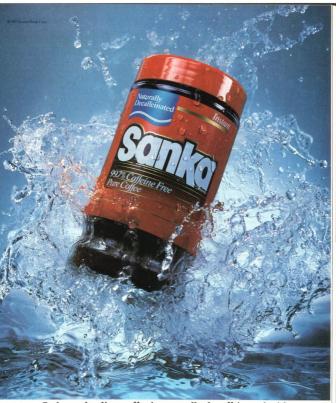
As gnawing as the problem of apartheid is the question of what opponents can do about it. The Reagan Administration maintains that the way to
influence South Africa's white minority
government is to continue doing business
with the country. Others, including South
African Anglican Archibishop Desmond
Tutu, claim economic sanction to change
it policy. Last week anyone seeking to
choose between the two opinions had reason to be more confused than even.

In Washington the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on South Africa urged that the U.S. press its allies to strengthen economic and political sanctions against South Africa. That was not what the Reagan Administration had expected to hear from its own committee. The White House set up the twelve-member panel of specialists from business, diplomacy, labor and politics last November in hopes of deflecting congressional pressure for stiff sanctions. Now nine members of the group, including former IBM Chairman Frank Cary and onetime Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr., indicated in a 72-page report that the Administration's policy of constructive engagement with South Africa has turned out to be ineffective. They said only stronger economic and political sanctions would force the South African government to negotiate with the black majority.

Three dissenters were vigorous in their objections. Lawrence Eagleburger, former Under Secretary of State, Roger Smith, chairman of General Motors, and John Dellenback, a retired Republican Congressman from Oregon, argued in 13 pages of alternative opinion that "evidence suggests that it is in the context of a growing economy that South Africa has the greatest likelihood of resolving its

basic problems."

Meanwhile in South Africa, the country's Catholic Bishops' Conference, which last May came out in favor of sanctions, was now concerned about their shortcomings. In an interim study the bishops said sanctions have not affected official policy and have punished South African blacks. Said the report: "The whole issue of economic pressures has clearly had a totally counterproductive effect on government thinking. Government attitudes have become noticeably more and more defiant, more so than when sanctions were threatened." The bishops' study also found that while blacks were willing to endure hardship to end apartheid, the policy is likely to produce a loss of their vitally needed jobs, most blacks prove to be tentative about pressing the issue.'



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#### **A Swelling Tide of Troubles**

As problems multiply, the government looks ahead to elections

or hard-luck Mexicans, 1987 is already a year that many would like to forget. Last week the peso crashed through the once unthinkable barrier of 1,000 to the dollar, a sharp signal of plummeting confidence in the country at home and abroad. Foreign banks have balked at extending new loans to keep the economy afloat To make matters worse, with national elections 18 months away, the scramble to succeed President Miguel de la Madrid threatens to paralyze his government until a new President is chosen.

So far, Mexico's resilient population of 82 million has accepted the hardships heaped upon it. Recently, however, there have been signs that patience may be wearing thin. Last week more than 60,000 students and other demonstrators converged on the National Palace in Mexico City to protest a plan by the National Autonomous University of Mexico (U.N.A.M.) to tighten entrance requirements and increase annual tuition fees from an average of 10¢ to more than \$90 a student. Speakers exhorted the government to stop payment on its crippling \$100 billion foreign debt, demanded that workers receive hefty pay hikes to cope with the country's 103% annual inflation rate, and prodded officials to show backbone in their dealings with the U.S. Chanted demonstrators: "No to the Yanguis! No to the Yanguis!"

Emboldened by the turnout at earlier rallies, protest leaders called a strike at U.N.A.M.'s main campus in Mexico City that has prevented 400,000 registered students from attending classes since the end of January. Last week university officials agreed to submit all outstanding issues to arbitration.

The surge of unrest among Mexican students may have tapped a swelling current of discontent throughout the population. The main target: the De la Madrid



Checking the value of the plummeting peso

government, synonymous in the minds of most Mexicans with the Institutional Revolutionary Party (P.R.I.), which has ruled Mexico without interruption for 58 years. Party officials were said to be stunned by the size and force of the student movement Says Political Analyst Adolfo Aguilar Zinser: "There's no way of knowing what will set the people off. The government can squeeze salaries, raise prices, cut services, cheat in elections, and nothing happens. Suddenly they've got a real movement questioning their authority to make decisions the way they do.

A decade ago Mexico seemed on the verge of prosperity. Its vast oil reserves sent the economy into overdrive, and the government took full credit for the boom. Then came the tumble in energy prices, a mounting foreign debt and the yearly addition of nearly 1 million people to the work force. In September 1985 an earthquake devastated Mexico City, leaving 20,000 dead and 100,000 homeless. The illusion of well-being was supplanted by a brutal struggle to survive.

Six years ago the exchange rate was fairly stable at 23 pesos to the dollar. Last

week the peso closed at 1,009. After years of devaluations, caused in part by a soft oil market and a growing trade deficit, the latest slip in the peso did not surprise economists. And the end is not in sight: most experts believe the peso will fall to 1,800 by year's end. Three-digit inflation is expected to continue. On Feb. 1 the postal service doubled its rates overnight without warning. A majority of the 20 million-member work force reportedly earns less than the minimum wage of \$3.45 a day. Under such circumstances, even last year's 20-fold increase in Mexico City's subway fare to 2e a ride was cause for bitter resentment. Reason for the spiraling costs: the failure of successive governments to take politically unpopular steps, such as reducing foodprice subsidies and curbing wages, that would dampen inflation.

As prices have increased, Mexico's standard of living has fallen. Only four years ago Miguel Martin Chavez, 50, the father of six children, had his pick of relatively lucrative jobs in the capital's construction industry. Now, when he works at all, he is lucky to earn \$20 a week. Chavez plans to stay in Mexico City, but he knows that doing so is a risk to his family's health. Pollution is so bad in Mexico City (pop. 18 million) that birds regularly drop dead from the soot-filled sky. Last year the city endured several thermal inversions in which dense, low-lying clouds of smog literally forced residents of the capital to choke on the waste produced by the city's 3 million cars and 100,000 factories. Warns Economist Rogelio Ra-mírez de la O: "If there is a thermal inversion in which a whole lot of people die, the government will be blamed and there could be a violent response."

e la Madrid is no more likely to shut down belching smokestacks than he is to cut government spending. Barred by law from running again, he must announce the P.R.I. candidate sometime this year for the September 1988 presidential election. Open campaigning is frowned upon, but three men are touted as front runners: Energy Minister Alfredo del Mazo González, a former governor of the state of Mexico; Interior Minister Manuel Bartlett Diaz; and Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the Minister of Budget and Planning. The P.R.I., traditionally uses lavish patronage and pork-barrel politics to ensure an impressive margin of victory

As a result, Mexico's creditors sense that serious austerity measures are nowhere in sight. One New York bank last month wrote off as a bad debt \$40 million of the \$257 million it is owed by Mexico. A consortium of 200 U.S. banks is delaying the transfer of funds for a \$7 billion loan. Says a foreign banker: "In 1987 spending will outweigh any prudence." That is unlikely to reassure many leery Mexicans. For most, the yearning for a better life is tempered by the knowledge that things can-and probably will-get By John Moody/Mexico City much worse.





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VIRGINIA

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PROTESTS

#### **New Generation in the Streets**

Students around the globe are once again marching in anger

The times are tough now Just getting tougher This old world is rough It's just getting rougher -Bruce Springsteen, Cover Me

The pouring rain did not deter several thousand Spanish students from taking to the streets of Madrid last week. Their purpose: to protest attempts by the Socialist government to tighten university admissions and academic stan-

dards. The march, one of the latest in a series of nationwide demonstrations, resulted from a deepening concern among students that the door may be closing on the accessibility of a university degree, the traditional path to a good job and financial security. "People study now who probably would have found work before," says High Schooler Raul Cabezas. "But because there is no work, what else can they do? They might as well study as do nothing.

Similar anxieties, though often framed quite differently, have contributed to a worldwide outbreak of student activism not seen since the late 1960s. During the past few months, street demonstrations in France, Spain, Mexico, China, South Korea and elsewhere have ended a period of relative quiet on many campuses. While student complaints and causes are hardly identical, they are similar enough to reveal at least some common threads: dissatisfaction with government policies on access to higher education, on economic opportunity and on the right to dissent.

The current wave of unrest in Western Europe began last November, when students closed South Korea: masked demonstrators at Konkuk University more than 50 French universities in an attempt to defeat a government-sponsored bill that would have tightened admissions requirements and raised tuition fees. Students criticized the changes as "élitist." In December they gained a dramatic victory when Premier Jacques Chirac withdrew the proposal. Part of their motivation was to continue the élitism they deplored: while total French unemployment is about 11%, only 3% of university graduates are jobless.

In Mexico, students at Mexico City's sprawling National Autonomous University (enrollment: about 400,000) share many France: raising fists against the Chirac government in Paris

of the same concerns with their French and Spanish counterparts. Last April newly appointed Rector Dr. Jorge Carpizo McGregor warned that government belt tightening would require an end to U.N.A.M.'s open admissions policy and a hike in tuition. Last week protests from Mexican students forced Carpizo to back down

As Western youths took on officialdom, thousands of Chinese students





marched in December in Hefei, Shanghai and other cities to protest the slow pace of the government's economic reforms and to press for political liberalization. Some demonstrators told Western reporters they had been motivated by televised reports of rallies in France, the Philippines and South Korea, where students have protested against government repression for years. Last year alone, South Korean students held more than 1,700 demonstrations, including a rally at Kon-kuk University in October at which 1,288 students were arrested. The death last month of Park Jong Chul, a student who was killed while being tortured by police, has ensured that the protests will continue.

Some observers believe the demonstrations are linked by a "secret network of the young" that involves the spontaneous sharing of goals and values among students in different countries, mainly through the media and exchanges of information. Indeed, French students have sent emissaries to meet with students in Spain, Italy and Canada But their Asian counterparts, though perhaps inspired by events in Europe, have markedly different motives.

In China and, to a lesser extent, South Korea, marches and demonstrations are among the few ways students have to make their voices heard. Says Kim Young Sam, a South Korean opposition leader: "If politics were functioning properly, there would be no need for the students to take to the streets." Observes a Peking graduate student: "There are inherent affinities among youth in various countriesidealism, impatience and untempered courage. Chinese students thought that those traits could be

channeled to promote changes. It is virtually certain that the action will pick up this spring as the weather warms and universities reopen after midwinter semester breaks. Classes begin in China this week and in March in both South Korea and France, where students plan further protests to consolidate their gains. In Spain, authorities have agreed to give ground on some major student concerns, but they have drawn the line at a few of the students' flightier notions. For example, some are demanding a minimum wage for needy students "Impossible," snaps over 16. Spanish Education Minister José Maria Maravall. The total cost, he points out, would be almost double that of Spain's current defense -By Wayne Syoboda. budget. Reported by Jane Walker/Madrid, with

other bureaus

#### World Notes



Stinging the Soviets: mujahedin fighters at prayer



Shoes make the woman: the former First Lady's footwear at Malacañang

Fingering a
Top Terrorist

If you want to get in touch with Master Terrorist. Abo. Nidal, the number in Damascus is 774236. That jewel of information comes from Mahmud Ibrahim Khaled, osle survivor of the four-man team responsible for the massacer at Italy's Leonardo da Vinci Airport on Dec. 27, 1985. According to senior judicial sources in Rome, where Khaled is being held where Khaled is being held as the control of th

rades and is willing to tell all. To establish his credibility. Khaled led police to Rome's Villa Glori park, where they found the spot under a tree at which the terrorists hid four Kalashnikov machine guns and 15 hand grenades used in the airport attack. The safety plugs for the grenades were still there. He also directed authorities to Paris' Montparnasse Cemetery, where they found a bomb timing device in a toothpaste tube inside a mausoleum

To no one's surprise. Khaled charges that the organizer of the Rome and Vienna attacks was Abu Nidal, nom de guerre of a renegade Palestinian named Sabry Khalil Bana, and that Syria was at least indirectly implicated. Khaled's detailed description of Nidal's operations has led to a recommendation that Nidal be indicted as the organizer of the airport tragedy. A final decision on the indictment will be made later this year.

AFGHANISTAN

#### Coming of Age In Khost

The Antonov An-26 troop transport had just lumbered down the runway and taken off from Khost, near the Pakistan border, when it was blasted from the sky by mujahedian rebels. The incident, in which 37 Afghan soldiers and six crew members were killed, marked a coming of age of sorts for the mujahedin. Millitude of the company of the co

U.S.-mae Stinger missiles.

The deadly accurate, heatseeking Stingers, first delivered
to the rebels in October, provide them with their most
effective defense against Soviet
air attacks. Recently, diplomatic sources in Pakistan have
reported a "quantum leap" in
rebel hits on Soviet planes.

THE VATICAN

#### Tightening the Papal Belt

When Pope John Paul II first got a glimpse of the Vatican budget in 1979, he was so shocked by its sorry state that

he called an unprecedented meeting of the College of Cardinals. Unfortunately, things have not improved much since then. Last week the Pontiff's budgetmen froze spending at last year's levels throughout the Curia, the body that governs the Roman Catholic

Though the overall budget of the Holy See is a well-kept secret, church officials estimate that it ran a deficit of 55c million last year. The freeze means that the Cardinals who run Vatican ministries will go without a pay raise and that papal ambassadors around the world will have to watch their expense accounts. The Pope will not have to cur his travel schedule, however, since his trips are mostly paid for by local paid

INVESTIGATIONS

#### Imeldarabilia: A Final Count

In light of Imelda Marcos' reputation for extravagance, 65 parasols are easy to explain. After all, the sun is hot in Mania. But what did the former all, the sun is hot in Malation of the sun is hot in Matania coats' These were among the items listed in the government's latest inventory of possessions left behind in Malacañang. Palace by the fleeing Marcoses last February. Also listed were 508 floorlength growns, 888 handbags length growns, 888 handbags final tally on Imelda's shoes was 1,060 pairs, less than the 3,000 originally reported. Still, the legend of the shoes lives on. Included was one pair, fitted with batteries, that sparkles in the dark.

IRAN

#### There He Goes Again

With halting steps, the pallid but ever fierce Iranian leader Ayatullah Ruhollah Khomeini, 86, last week stepped out of his long seclusion. He appeared at the Jamaran mosque outside Tehran, where he made a speech to mark the eighth anniversary of the Shah's overthrow.

The aging Ayatullah's hermetic existence had fueled rumors recently that he was near death. He had not been heard in public since November. But last week Khomeini gave a clear and steady 17-minute talk exhorting his followers to defeat Iraq in the bitter gulf war. Said he: "Almost every day, many children and old men see their homes fall in on them. But as soon as they clamber from the rubble, they speak of the need to make war until victory

A United Nations report last week showed another side of Khomeini's revolution. It charged that the government had executed at least 7,000 opponents. On that subject the Avatullah had nothing to say.

#### **Economy & Business**

# A Raid on Wall Street

#### Agents put the cuffs on insider traders

speed and precision of a major drug raid. There was nothing sleazy, though, about the locale: Manhattan's pinstriped financial district. On a chilly midmorning last week, a pair of federal agents strode into the gray stone headquarters of the blue-chip Kidder, Peabody investment firm. They headed for the 18thfloor office of Richard Wigton, 52, head of the company's risk-arbitrage and over-thecounter stock-trading departments. As Kidder, Peabody employees looked on in dismay, the officers arrested Wigton, then led the stunned executive away. The charge against Wigton: conspiracy to commit illegal insider stock trading

Meanwhile, only three blocks away at the 30-story modernistic headquarters of the Goldman, Sachs investment firm, another cops-and-robbers drama was played out. Federal agents quietly entered the 29th-floor office of Robert Freeman, 44, head of the company's arbitrage department. Freeman was arrested and escorted from the building. Driven across town to Manhattan's federal court building, the handcuffed executive joined another distinguished Wall Streeter who had been arrested the night before. Timothy Tabor. 33. a former Kidder, Peabody investment banker and subsequent Merrill Lynch executive, had been picked up at his Upper East Side apartment. The charge against both men: conspiracy to commit insider trading.

again on Wall Street, and it was rising higher in executive suites than ever before. For the first time prominent officers at some of the most prestigious investment banks were snared and handcuffed in the insider-trading investigation that has been gathering momentum since Arbitrager Ivan Boesky was nabbed last November and began cooperating with authorities. Wigton, Freeman and Tabor have not been shown to have had any direct dealings with Boesky, but they were trapped, almost by chance, in the widening network of information that the investigators were gathering. Their arrests seemed to confirm what many bankers

The stench of scandal was strong

he bust was carried out with all the speed and precision of a najet drug speed and precision of a najet drug speed and precision of a najet drug speed and s

The latest arrests, and the ongoing criminal investigation of insider trading, were supervised by U.S. Autorney Rudolph Giuliani, 42. The tough-talking Giuliani has made what almost amounts of the control of the cont

As is usual in the hazy area of illicit trading, Giuliani made his case only with the help of an informant. The man who actually fingered the arrested trio was Martin Siegel, 38, who resigned last week as co-chief of mergers and acquisitions for the Drexel Burnham Lambert investment





A virtual career specialization in cleaning up Wall

firm and who had previously worked in a similar department of Kidder, Peabody. Known in investigators' documents by the code name CS-1, Siegel had confessed that while at Kidder, Peabody from June 1984 to January 1986, he had been part of an insider-trading ring that included Wigton, Freeman and Tabor. Last week Siegel pleaded guilty to tax evasion and criminal conspiracy to violate U.S. securities laws, and agreed to a demand by the Securities and Exchange Commission that he give up \$9 million in illegal profits. He had become a target of the investigation because of his position at Drexel Burnham, which has had close ties

to Boesky In the SEC's civil complaint against Siegel, the agency charged that he had passed on insider information to Boesky starting around August 1982. On the basis of those tips, the arbitrager was said to have made at least \$33 million in illegal profits. Among the deals in which Siegel, as a Kidder, Peabody vice president, was charged with having passed on information was the proposed 1984 sale of about 20% of the shares in Los Angeles-based Carnation, a move that seemed bound to attract takeover sharks. Siegel is believed to have tipped off Boesky, who bought 1.7 million shares of Carnation. On Sept. 4 of that year, the expected takeover bid materialized from Nestle Holdings, and Boesky and partners sold their holdings for a \$28.3 million profit. In return for such toothsome tips, Boesky agreed to pay Siegel a percentage of the profits made by trading on the information. Boesky associates reportedly held at least three cloakand-dagger meetings with the Kidder, Peabody executive and handed over briefcases full of cash-\$700,000 in all.

With Siegel's help, Giuliani has cast a

th siegers herp, Grunam has east a



reet's questionable practices: U.S. Attorney Giuliani announces last week's arrests

harsh spotlight on the eithe Wall Street profession of investment banking. Most of the attention focused on Kidder, Peabody and Goldman, Sachs, since the alleged crimes took place while the accused were employed at those companies. The name of Merrill Lynch came up because Tabor worked at the firm for about six months prior to his arrest, but none of the insider place there. All three companies issued strong denials that they had taken part in any illegal activity.

But, like most other investment banks, they are heavily involved in the takeover game. They both advise corporate clients on acquisitions and engage in risk arbitrage, or speculation in takeover stocks. In theory, such investment banks have erected so-called Chinese walls of discretion between the acquisition specialists on the one side and the arbitragers on the other. Last week's arrests seemed to show that such walls could be porous, to put it midly.

The arrests also seemed to contradict the notion that charges of malfessance on Wall Street were aimed mostly at brash young M.B.A.S with an eye for a quick buck. Wigton had been a member of the kidder, Peabody firm for more than 30 years. He was elected last year to the board of governors of the National Association of the work of the work of the work of the work of the vertiles counter stock industry. Freeman was a 22-year stock industry. Freeman was a 22-year

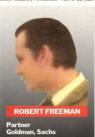
Goldman, Sachs veteran. Only the youthfull Tabor could be described in fast-track terms. A Rhodes scholar, he held down the No. 2 job in Kidder's arbitrage department under Wigton. In 1986 he hopped to Chemical Bank to head a new arbitrage unit. When his views clashed with those of bank superiors, he moved again last June, to Merrill Lynch.

The charges against the three date back to June 1984, and, among other things, they involve the 1985 takeover battle waged against oil giant Unocal by Corporate Raider T. Boone Pickens. (At no point last week was Pickens alleged to have taken part in any wrongdoing.) Unocal, which was advised by Goldman, Sachs, eventually beat off the raider's advances, at a cost of \$4.4 billion. But according to the charges, Goldman, Sachs Partner Freeman, who was privy to Unocal strategy, disclosed inside information about an important defensive move to Siegel at Kidder, Peabody. The move was a so-called exclusionary stock tender. which meant that Unocal would purchase stock from shareholders other than Pickens in a move to isolate the raider.

sigel allegedy passed the information on to Wigton and Taber. According to the charges, that duo cated dealing for the brokenege shrivate trading account, based on their assumtions of how the stock market would react to the Unocal piloy. The twosome allegedy Peabody to sell Unocal stock at a future date for a preset price that subsequently arende a handsome premium for the seller. The brokenege firm is said to have on that and other transactions.

The federal authorities also charged that at roughly the same time, Siegel passed illegal insider information back to Goldman, Sachs' Freeman. Siegel allegedly told Freeman of secret plans by a







#### **Economy & Business**

Kidder, Peabody client, the Manhattan investment firm Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts, to launch a takeover bid for Miamibased Storer Communications. That put Freeman in a position to profit from trading in Storer stock.

In their charges, authorities made clear that those two incidents were by no means the only cases of illegal trading. The conspiracy, said the Government, lasted from June 1984 to January 1986 and involved "many specific significant corporate events."

Wall Street reacted to the latest arrests with shock and fear. Says Jerome Markowitz, head of equity trading at the L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin brokerage firm: "These are not fly-by-night operations. The firms and the people are the cream of the crop." Predicted Pierre Rinfret, a leading Manhattan money Underberg, "are a reaction to claims that the SEC was treating the investmentbanking community different from other white-collar criminals."

If the authorities ever had such an attitude, it has changed. Last month a Manhattan federal judge sentenced Wall Street Lawyer Ilan Reich, 32, to a year and a day in prison for his role in an insider-trading ring led by Investment Banker Dennis Levine, a former Drexel Burnham managing director whose 1986 arrest led to the eventual uncovering of the Boesky scandal. In passing sentence on the now disharred lawyer, the judge said his punishment was intended as a deterrent. Last week another Manhattan judge gave an identical term to Robert Wilkis, 37, a former investment banker at Lazard Frères who also was in the Levine ring.

That there will be other tough exam-



manager: "You ain't seen nothing yet. Before it's all over, hundreds of people may end up behind bars."

Indeed, one aspect of the latest arrests that mesmerized the financial community was the severe public handling of the allegedly guilty trio. All three were handcuffed at some point during the arrest process. Members of the financial community speculated that the dramatic arrests might have been inspired by a previous outcry against kid-gloves handling of Insider Trader Boesky. The highflying arbitrager, who had to pay a settlement of \$100 million, was allowed to sell off hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of stock from his firm's trading accounts before his misdeeds were made known. To many Wall Streeters, it almost seemed as if Boesky had profited from inside knowledge of his own downfall, while other, more honest arbitragers lost an estimated \$2 billion in the subsequent market turmoil. The latest arrests, says Daniel Bergstein, a senior partner at the Manhattan law firm Finley Kumble Wagner Heine & ples in the future seems certain. At a press conference last week, U.S. Attorney Giuliani announced that the latest shock wave was only the beginning of a "very long and substantial investigation" of Wall Street practices that would not be limited merely to insider trading

Siegel's guilty plea helped refocus attention on the investment bank that has perhaps suffered most from the aftershocks of insider trading: Drexel Burnham. That firm was quick to issue a statement saying Siegel's offenses took place before he joined the company.

Nonetheless Drexel Burnham, which earned a record \$800 million in profits last year, most of it connected with its ability to sell takeover-related junk bonds. is now limping badly. The firm claims that it is raising more new money than ever before, but it appears that precious few new takeovers financed by the company have been announced in the past two months, while a number of previous deals have collapsed. Sources close to the company say Drexel Burnham has had to

buy up all or part of several recent junkbond offerings on its own account after they could not be sold to regular clients. In December the firm canceled a \$1 billion deal to move its offices into the third tower of Manhattan's prestigious World Trade Center.

In connection with the Boesky case, at least six Drexel Burnham employees, including Siegel and Junk Bond Guru Michael Milken, have been subpoenaed by the SEC, an action that does not imply guilt of any kind. Even so, Milken has reportedly hired three of the country's top criminal lawyers, Edward Bennet Williams, Arthur Liman and Martin Flumenbaum, to represent him before the SEC and in a parallel federal grand jury investigation. In December, Drexel Burnham Chief Executive Frederick Joseph publicly admitted that for a time, when Milken lined up potential buyers for takeover junk bonds, the investment bank would supply these would-be customers with a sealed envelope containing the name of the target corporation. Joseph said the letters warned against use of the information for insider trading; eventually, however, the sealed-letter practice was dropped.

rexel Burnham was not helped by the revelation that it received an undocumented \$5.3 million fee from Boesky last March, which Milken's brother Lowell later averred was for "advisory services." A similar \$3 million fee for "investment advisory services" went from Boesky to the Los Angeles brokerage firm Jefferies & Co., headed by Boyd Jefferies, 56. That company specialized in quietly assembling large blocks of shares for corporate raiders outside the purview of the New York Stock Exchange. In that role, Jefferies & Co. almost always had advance knowledge of any important takeover deal. Lawyers familiar with the SEC say the regulatory agency is looking very closely at how such relationships could lead to illegal insider trading.

That investigation, coupled with the latest arrest bombshells, has made the already nervous financial community more circumspect than ever. Some members say the Federal Government's rough handling of alleged insider traders will cause other potential informants on illegal activity to refuse to cooperate. Says a Wall Street lawyer: "Attorneys are advising their clients to take the Fifth Amendment unless they can strike some kind of deal with the Government. But the Government appears to be less interested in striking a deal than in sending Wall Street a message. One knowledgeable stock-market analyst thinks he knows what the message says: "They're going to widen the net until they run out of fish." Last week's sudden haul is an intriguing sign that there is plenty of By George Russell. Reported hy Thomas McCarroll and Frederick Ungeheuer/ New York

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ennzoil Chairman Liedtke, right, and Attorney Jamail savor their latest triumph

#### Knocked Down in Round 2

A Texas court upholds an \$8.5 billion judgment against Texaco

In ore than a year ago, when a Houston an incredible 310.5 billion to settle their an incredible 310.5 billion to settle their strength of the settle their strength of the settle their strength of their strengt

judgment. Texaco the faccutive James Kinnear was incredulow. Tis spagling. The geous judgment totally at odds with both the law and the facts. The company vowed to fight all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. In the meantline. a U.S. ruled that while the case is on appeal. Texaco has to post a bond of only \$1 billion. Pennoul argues that Texaco has put up the full amount of the judgment. on this sixely by midsummer.

The original decision held that Feacounlawfully persuaded Getty Oil to break off a merger agreement with Pean-Sil Subsequently. Texaco bought Getty. Last week the appeals ocurt concluded that the initial \$7.5 billion in basic damages represented a fair award but ruide full feacount of the control of the c

Joe Jamail, the Houston lawyer who has become a Texas folk hero by championing Pennzoil's case, crowed about his latest triumph, Said Jamail: "I'm a happy man today. The judgment says that the conduct of Texaco management was guilty and malicious." Investors share his enthusiasm: Pennzoil stock rose 10½, closing the week at 81½, while Texaco shares fell 3 to 35½.

If Pennzoil pockets anything close to a S8 billion judgment, analysts expect it to go on an acquisition binge in the oil and gas exploration busines. Pennzoil's chief executive, J. Hugh Liedtke, who has been running the firm for 25 years, has long wanted to lead Pennzoil into the major leagues. Eidetke, 65, was scheduled prise, he has announced he will stay on indefinitely.

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Still consequently only faced only urbusal.
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A more likely denouement of this corporate drama is that Pennzoil and Texaco will finally strike an out-of-court deal. Texaco might pay Pennzoil in cash, or the Getty Oil company. The two compsises have tried and failed to make their peace several times so far. After its latest victory, Pennzoil is sure to drive a harder bargain than ever. — By Barbara Rholobol, Reported by Reji Samplabadi/Rev Vint. and

#### **DAT Spat**

A new recorder draws protests

Bring out the sandbags! The American music industry is already at war with a new audio technology that is expected to land in U.S. stores sometime this year. The enemy is the digital audio tape, yet another advance in high-quality sound reproduction that will be marketed by Jaminent electronic strings. DAT's imminent electronic strings and the production of the producti

The new technology takes consumer electronics one step beyond the compact disc. Like CDs. DAT is a product of the digital recording techniques that use computers to sort sound into billions of bits of information before they are put on magnetic tape. While current models of CD players can only play music, however, digital tape machines can also record live music and copy other recorded music.

music and copy other recorded music.

The cost of both the DAT cassettes and
the machines needed to play them is shore
enough so that the new technology will
probably appeal, as the man of the probably appeal, as
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LOS JOBON (18 SOOI 16 SOOI TO EV Drayestee What really alarms the must indius. What really alarms the must indius. Free of page hiss and static crackling common to ordinary tape and record players, the DAY's sound is so fine that it is bound to encourage home taping of prerecorded music. To prevent unauthorized duplication, record companies and industry organizations have joined ranks to demand that manufacturers of digital players equip them with special computer chips so. The seagon Administration is expected this week to introduce legislation to require such protection.

But fexperience is any guide, the must build be a supported by the support of the



#### **Moving Upscale**

AMC plots a survival strategy

merican Motors Corp. has long seemed to be a wreck waiting to happen. Despite a \$589 million infusion over the past eight years from its French partner. Renault, AMC's performance has gone from bad to worse. Last year's sales of 77,005 cars, down 41% from 1985, were to lowest in 30 years. As AMC piled up 1986 losses of about \$90 million, it captured only 7% of the US. car market, trailing eight brands of imports as well as Detroit's Big Three.

But it may be too soon to consign AMC to the corporate scrap heap. Its rugFeb. 6, Cappy declared that it would "bury AMC's Joe Lunch Bucket image once and for all."

While rolling out its new models. AM hile rolling out its new models sexcess production capacity by striking an unusual deal with Chrysler. AMC's underutilized plant in Kenosha, Wis., will soon assemble Chrysler Fifth Avenues. Dodge Diplomats and Pymouth Gran Furies alongside the Alliance. The Chrysler work could earn as much as \$40 mile.

lion in added revenues for AMC this year. Experts are divided on the company's chances for a recovery. Says a skeptical Maryann Keller, who follows the auto industry for Furman Selz, a Manhattan investment firm: "AMC has a habit of coming out with cars that are

#### Going Downhill

Rossignol's image takes a spill

R ossignol, France's premier ski manfacturer, has traditionally been the undisputed king of the slopes. From Jean-Claude Killy to Erika Hess, European stars have slalomed to championships on Rossignol skis. Last season the French company sold 1.9 million pairs, giving it 25% of the \$800 million world ski market.

Suddenly, though, Rossignol's reputation has taken a spill. French skiers, two-thirds of whom use skis supplied by Rossignol or its Dynastar subsidiary, have had a dismal season. It culminated earlier this month with their total failure at the world championships in Crans-Montana, Switzerland. While Swiss skiers claimed eight gold medals and even tiny Luxembourg carried off a gold, not one of the 30 prizes at stake was won by a French skier. The dejected French competitors blamed the bad showing on their skis and on poor preparation by the team's technical support staff, most of whom are Rossignol trained. The case against the skis gained new evidence when a French downhill contender. Philippe Verneret, substituted skis from an Austrian company for his final run and improved his time by two seconds, enough to boost him from 27th to eleventh place

When news of the ski switch leaked out, Rossignol's stock immediately slumped from 1,521 francs (about 5249) to 1,350 francs (2221) on the Paris Bourse. The team criticism and the stock plunge, which wiped out 11% of Rossignol's market value, stung company officials. Stormed President Laurent Bock, View We don't have to prove the Stormed President Laurent Bock, View Winger Olympies and the last two world championships, including 13 golds, were won on our skir.

Rossignol's stock recovered somewhat last week, but prospects for the French ski team are still discouraging. "The only way for them now is up," says a Rossignol spokesman hopefully. In the world of downhill sking, however, that is not the easiest direction to attain.



The French team blamed its failure on the skis



The \$30,000 Renault Alpine is part of the company's plan to splff up its unglamorous image Says the president: "We are poised for that turnaround we've been talking about for so long

ged if hardly racy Jeep Cherokee line continues to grow in popularity. Moreover, the company has built a modern \$340 million plant near Toronto that will turn out spiffy new models designed to change AMC's reputation as a producer of small, unexciting cars. Says AMC President Joseph Cappy. "We are finally piosed for that turnaround we've been talking about for so lone."

At the moment AMC's only car is the modest, economical Alliance subcompact (base price: \$6,399), but Renault will soon supply two more upscale models: the Medallion, a \$10,000 compact to be introduced in March, and the Alpine, a flashy \$30,000 sports car that is due in September. AMC is pinning its highest hopes, though, on a pair of models designed by Giorgetto Giugiaro, the noted Italian auto stylist, which will be built at the new Canadian plant. They are the Premier, an intermediate-size sedan that will reach showrooms in October, and a sportier coupe, code-named the X-59, which will appear a year later. The Premier and the X-59 have not yet been priced, but will compete against such cars as the Ford Taurus and the Nissan Maxima in the \$11,000-to-\$16,000 range. Unveiling the Premier at the Chicago Auto Show on popular for a year and then just die away." Ronald Glantz of Montgomery Securities in San Francisco offers more hope: "There's a pretty good chance that AMC can make money, but a lot of things have to come together."

One essential ingredient is continued financial backing from Renault, which owns 46,1% of AMC. A new element of uncertainty was injected into that relationship when Renault Chairman Georges Besse was killed by terrorists last November in Paris. His replacement, Raymond Lévy, has said nothing about unitoding AMC and the control of the property of the control of the

Publicly, Iacocca has shown no interent in acquiring AMC. Asked about
AMC's new strategy of moving upscale,
he says. "Moving into the \$12,000-toor eight years to get Dodge into the
10,000-plus range." AMC does not have
that long. Cappy has promised Renault a
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#### **Business Notes**





Continental boasts an \$89 coast-to-coast fare—for certain seats



Capitalist fashion with a Soviet twist

Zelman: "It's like Sears' catalog

#### AIRLINES

#### Shoot-Out in The Skies

As the airline industry has swiftly consolidated through a whirlwind of mergers, many travelers have wondered whether less competition would mean higher ticket prices. The answer: not necessarily. In the past two weeks a new fare war has erupted among several major carriers. Continental. Pan Am and TWA are offering fares that run as low as \$89 between New York City and San Francisco and \$39 between Denver and Salt Lake City. Those prices are reduced as much as 25% from existing discount fares.

As usual, though, the cutrate prices are loaded with restrictions and are limited to about a third of the airlines' seats, which would otherwise go unfilled. Those who buy Continental's "Maxsaver" tickets, for example, cannot get any of their money back if they miss the flight.

MAIL ORDER

#### Dial BANG For Ammo

Duck shoes, bait jackets and chamois shirts are harmless enough, but now the rugged outdoorsman can buy mail-order ammunition. By dialing a toll-free number in which the

last four digits spell BANG, customers can order ammunition ranging in size from .22-cal. slugs to 458 Winchester Magnums, known as elephant bullets. Says Aaron Zelman, the company's owner: "It's just like the Penney's or Sears'

catalog."

His company is believed to be the first to take advantage of recent amendments to the 1968 Federal Gun Control Act. Until then, mail-order firms could sell ammunition only to licensed gun dealers. Guncontrol advocates are lobbying to reverse that change.

#### Your Dress Is Fab, Comrade

PUBLISHING

For Burda Moden magazine, the world's largest fashion monthly (est. circ. 2.5 million), the year's trendiest color is without a doubt red. West Germany's rough equivalent of Vogue is about to become the first capitalist fashion journal to publish a Russian-language Soviet edition. Burda's initial 100,000-copy Soviet offering, with advertisements from such upscale firms as American Express. Cartier and Adidas, will hit Moscow newsstands on March 3. Says Manfred Made, director of the magazine's parent publishing house: "We are thinking in long terms. We believe that the Soviet market will be of immense attraction for Western companies."

The deal to allow Burda to | appear four times a year in the Soviet Union was struck last May as part of Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign to upgrade the quality of Soviet life. Part of the magazine's expected appeal is that it publishes sewing patterns of its fashion offerings which Soviet homemakers will be able to copy. Another factor that probably found favor with Moscow's officialdom is that Burda shuns articles on sex and politics, traditional Soviet taboos. At first the new Burda edition will be printed in West Germany, but the plan is to begin printing in Moscow within two years and

CONSUMERISM

#### What the Big Liberals Eat

reach a circulation of 1 million.

It might be called a boycott handbook The Council on Economic Priorities, a liberal research organization based in New York City, has put out an unusual 500-page tome titled Rating America's Corporate Conscience (Addison-Wesley: 514-95). It grades 130 major companies according to such "Social" criteria as hiring minorities and avoiding investments in South Africa.

The result is a novel comparative shopping list. General Mills, maker of Wheaties, for example, beats Quaker Oats. Reason: General Mills "generous and innovative" programs for housing and minority business in Minneapolis. But Quaker Oats' Aunt Jemima pancakes stack up higher than the Downy Flake brand, because Downy's manufacturer, IC Industries, is a defense contractor.

## Fire Now, Pay Later

Many small companies find it too expensive or cumbersome to provide their employees with benefits like medical and dental insurance. Faced with that dilemma, more and more firms are discovering that the best way to take care of their employees is to let them go, then rehire them under lease. The workers are transferred to the employ of an employee-leasing agency. which sends them back to the same jobs. Because the leasing agency may have hundreds of workers, it can provide benefits like health insurance relatively cheaply. Many small-business operators are enthusiastic about the service. Says Real Provencher, whose Houston-area mail-order software firm uses ten leased workers: "The less time I have to spend worrying about bureaucracy, the more I can spend on making the business grow." Some 350 leasing companies now employ more than 120,000 American workers.

#### Medicine

#### **Probing a Mysterious "Cluster"**

Three former San Francisco 49ers develop Lou Gehrig's disease

uring his five years as a backup quarterback for the San Francisco 49ers. Bob Waters, now 48, suffered more than his share of bruises and broken bones. Thus when he began to experience some shakiness in his right arm more than four years ago, he simply chalked it up to an old playing injury that had been repaired with a metal plate. "My doctors and I decided that, well, maybe it has something to do with the metal." says Waters, who coaches at Western Carolina University. But gradually, as the muscle spasms spread and both arms weakened, Waters became alarmed. In February 1985 doctors confirmed his worst fear; he was suffering from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. a progressive weakening of the muscles

due to nerve degeneration.

Commonly known as Lou Gehrig's
disease, after the brilliant New York
Yankee first baseman whose career and
life it cut short, At 8 is generally fatal.
Among its better-known victims. Actor
David Niven and former New York Sentor Jacob Javist. Though the cause resusceptibility sometimes plays a rote 8:

10 19% of At 8 patients have a family 8:

10 10% of At 8 patients have a family with
the consider it to be an autoimmune disease,

in which the victim's immune system assaults his own body tissue.

In Waters' case, however, this seemingly random stroke of misfortune soon began to look like a clue to a medical mystery. Shortly after his diagnosis, Waters learned that his former teammate Matt Hazeltine, a linebacker, had also been stricken with ALS. Last December Waters heard of a third ALS casualty from the 1964 squad-Fullback Gary Lewis. Both Hazeltine and Lewis died earlier this winter. Waters was stunned. Was it mere coincidence? The disease typically strikes 1 in 50,000 Americans a year, yet it hit three teammates on a 55-man squad. Waters' doctor, Stanley Appel, head of neurology at Houston's Baylor College of Medicine, was suspicious too. "Statisticians would tell you that there is still a possibility it's due to chance," he says. "But no matter how you figure it, 3 out of 55 is way out of proportion.

The trio of cases does not represent the first instance in which AIs has been found in tantalizing clusters. In Ohio three teachers who taught in the same high school classroom developed the disaces. So did six people living on the same hilliside behind the Berkeley campus of well of the disaction of the same will be shown that the same that the western Pacific particularly on the island of Guam, where AIS was once at least 50 of Guam, where AIS was once at least 50

times as common as in the continental U.S. Last year Peter Spencer, a neurotoxicologist at New York City's Albert Einstein College of Medicine, offered a solution to the mystery of the Guamanian cases when he traced them to a toxin

Myorganit

found in cycad seeds, which the natives used to eat in times of famine. The toxin specifically affects nerve cells, says Spencer, and "exposure may occur decades before the actu-

al onset of the disease."
While Spencer's discovery cannot directly explain the cases of the San Francisco 49ers or the Ohio schoolteachers, it does lend credence to the notion that something tox-

ic in diet or environment can later trigger ALS. Indeed, over the years, a befuddling array of culprits has been suggested. They include infection with poliovirus, exposure to heavy metals, employment in the plastics industry and a history of traumatic injuries.

Now, in the case of the 49ers, a new



Waters at Western Carolina University

Explaining the outbreak is a personal quest.

suspect has emerged, a fertilizer used on the team's practice field. Passos Balzarini, a retired maintenance worker, remembers using a product catelled Milorganite on the field from 1947 until the mid-596 (though he does not believe he used it in Waters' era, and neither the 49ers nor the local parts department can confirm it was ever used). Milorganite, made by the Milwauten of the mid-state of the control of the hand a high content of cadmilated and have nationwide. Profre to 1978, it. hand a high content of cadmi-

Last week the Milwaukee
Sentinel reported that since
1961, two of 155 deaths
among people who had
worked in the plant where
Milorganite is produced resulted from ALS. The Sentinel
has also turned up 25 ALS patients in Wisconsin who say
they have been exposed to the

fertilizer. Neurologist Benia-

min Brooks, who directs an ALS research clinic at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, considers these numbers "unusual" and feels any possible tie to heavy metals should be investigated. But he stresses that as yet "there is no established link between Milorganite and ALS". Tate last week the sewerage district announced that medical experts would investigate the laeed connection between

heavy metals, Milorganite and ALS. Whether or not Milorganite is to blame. Bob Waters is convinced that the Aleys' claster is not a coincidence. He has seen and the second of the secon

Waters has been frustrated in his quest by what he perceives to be the 49ers management's lack of cooperation in providing addresses and his own medical records. "They have been reluctant to help and unfeeling of the situation," he charges. He is particularly bitter because, he says, he received the addresses too late to get the questionnaires to Hazeltine and Lewis, who might have provided some valuable clues before they died. As his physical condition deteriorates-he has dropped 20 lbs. and has lost the use of both arms-his search becomes more urgent "If we can trace back to what caused this 22 years ago, maybe we can find a cure," he says. "If we can't find a cure for me. I hope I can last long enough to make it possible for someone else to By Claudia Wallis. be helped." Reported by Andrea Dorfman/New York

#### **Ethics**

#### Is It Wrong to Cut Off Feeding?

Experts debate the denial of nourishment for comatose patients

A fter he suffered a ruptured aneurysm of the brain in 1983, Massachusetts Fireman Paul Brophy lapsed into what doctors judged to be a vegetative state. Before his illness. Brophy had told friends that he would never want to live in a coma. "If I'm ever like that, just shoot me," he said. "Pull the plug." Accordingly, when Brophy failed to respond to therapy, his wife Patricia asked hospital officials to remove the feeding tube that kept him alive. They re-

fused on ethical grounds, and she then filed suit, asserting that her husband had a right to die a natural death. The result: a landmark ruling last September from the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts ordering removal of the feeding tube. Eight days after it was

taken away, Brophy died. Who was right-Brophy's wife or the hospital? Should the sanctity of human life override suffering, indignity, even a patient's own wishes? Such agonizing dilemmas were at the heart of two days of discussions in Boston last week by 70 health administrators and scholars from 28 states and Canada Their topic: the morality of removing feeding tubes. The meeting's sponsor was the Catholic Health Association, whose membership includes 615 hospitals that admit 6 million patients a year and 267 nursing homes that care for 74,000 aged patients

The controversy over feeding tubes, said J. Stuart Showalter, of CHA's legal department, is becoming one of the most perplexing ethical issues of the 1980s and '90s. Declared he: "Emotions rise, rhetoric becomes strident, and even among the experts there is no con-

sensus." The problem is especially thorny for Roman Catholic institutions, because many right-to-lifers are demanding new laws against what they see as killing by "starvation." Aiming occasional barbs at the strict pro-life stance, most of those who met in Boston insisted that Catholic tradition accepts an end to feeding in medically

The dispute will heat up shortly, when the New Jersey Supreme Court rules on a suit filed by the family of Nancy Ellen Jobes, asking for the removal of a feeding tube from the 31-year-old comatose woman. A contentious brief in the Jobes case was filed by New Jersey's Catholic bishops. In the view of several Boston participants, the document distorts church tradition by opposing the withdrawal of nutrition under any circumstances

An estimated 10.000 comatose Americans who cannot swallow are now kept alive by feeding tubes, usually inserted into the stomach directly or through the nose. The claim that such patients-or proxies acting on their behalf-have the right to halt nutrition was endorsed a year ago by both the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association. Seriously debilitated but conscious patients who are unable to swallow are claiming the



same right. Last month a Colorado court granted a no-feeding request from a patient who was conscious but paralyzed from the neck down. He died two weeks ago.

The deep disagreements were sharply nted up by the 4-to-3 Brophy decision in the Massachusetts high court. The majority, deeming feeding tubes too "intrusive," declared that medical advances require a distinction between death as traditionally conceived and "death in which the body lives in some fashion but the brain (or a significant part of it) does not." One of the minority judges accused his colleagues of consigning Brophy to a "gruesome death," and another said the court was improperly endorsing mercy killing and suicide

Dominican Theologian Kevin O'Rourke, director of the Center for Health Care Ethics at St. Louis Universi-

ty, declared at the CHA conference that since the 16th century, Catholic thinkers have allowed withholding of life support in some cases. O'Rourke and others cite a 1957 speech in which Pope Pius XII said that life-sustaining methods are morally required only when they "do not involve any grave burdens for oneself or another.

Such thinking played a significant role in the famous 1976 New Jersey Supreme Court case that permitted the Catholic parents of comatose Karen Ann Quinlan to have her respirator removed. The Quinlans' lawyer. Paul Armstrong. also a Catholic, was among the Boston conferees. He has noted that since the Quinlan ruling, many Americans have

come to view kidney dialysis, cancer chemotherapy and the use of respirators as treatments that can be halted if they become too burdensome physically, emotionally and financially. When such methods are onerous and have a minimal chance of success. Catholic moral theologians term them "extraordinary," meaning that there is no obligation to perform them.

But feeding may present a dif-ferent issue, one with which experts on ethics, especially Catholics, are currently struggling. Is a surgically implanted nourishment tube similar to optional forms of medical technology, or is it more akin to the simple providing of food and water for the sick, which is a moral requirement for everyone? The New Jersey bishops' brief in the Jobes case insists that medical treatments are wholly different from food and fluids, which "are basic to human life. Nutrition, say the bishops, "must always be provided to a patient.' But as the CHA experts saw it. neither the Vatican nor the U.S. bishops' conference takes such an absolute stand

Among the nonreligious participants in the Boston deliberations was Attorney Burke Balch of the National Legal Center for the Medically Dependent and Disabled, based in Indianapolis. In an interview. Balch insisted that all human lives are equally valuable, however handicapped the individual. He is concerned that the feeding debate is part of America's 'gradual but steady progression" since the 1970s toward "acceptance of the idea that lives judged to be of poor quality are better off not being lived." He also fears that the fine distinctions that Catholic theology tries to make between mercy killing and being allowed to die "naturally" may evanorate in the public arena. "After all," says Balch, "if someone is going to starve to death two or three weeks after the tube is removed, why not just give him a painless injection now?" -By Richard N. Ostling

#### Law

#### Philadelphia Takes a Fall

The suspension of 15 judges further clogs the city courts

It has happened before in big-time sport a team pose into a rough schedule only to learn that a clutch of key players has been supeneded for allegedly taking bribes. But rarely has any ball club been hit as hard as Philadelphia's judicial team was this month. Faced by a truly daunting schedule of cases, it saw 15 of its 105 judges temporarily cleaned off the bench by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court as a result of a fortural probe into cash gifts by a local real probe into cash gifts by a local country of the property of the country of the co

These tidings came amid the worst possible circumstances. Since the Philadelphia judiciary already had ten vacancies, the suspensions leave the city with nearly a quarter of its bench empty. Even before the suspensions, the suspensions, the suspensions, the subschied pin in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas had sourced from 600 to 9,000 in three months. Since new Judiciary produces the subschied produces the suspension of the suspensio

To bottom off Philadelphia's woes, just two months ago, in a separate action, a federal consent decree mandated a reduction in the city's prison population from 4,200 to 3,750, leaving the system with fewer places to put prisoners, even if they could be brought to trial. "They're playing political games, and meanwhile we're trying to get space in prison," comprison," comprison, "comprison," comprison, "comprison, "comprison," comprison, "comprison," comprison, "comprison, "comprison," comprison, "comprison, "compriso

plains Philadelphia District Attorney Ronald Castille.

The judicial scandal began to unreel



Castille: caught in the squeeze

A wired canary and a generous Christmas.

some 17 months ago when federal agents planted microphones in the offices of Roofers Union Local 30-30b. The purpose: to pick up possible crime leads, including potentially incriminating conversations between judges and the common through the control of the con

words, now enshrined on tape, "I shouldn't take it, but ... it's goin' to my family." Confronted by federal agents, Cunningham, who denies any wrong-doing, agreed to become a wired canny, carrying a tape recorder in her purse to gather evidence.

The investigation has picked up a trail of \$300 and \$500 payments to judges, which the union describes as Christmas gifts. One tape contained Trait's statement to Judge Mitchell S. Lipschutz that a roofer's nephew, up on a minor theft charge, "just needs a clean bill to get into the Army". Lipschutz acknowledges receiving money but denies doing any favors in return.

Though the whole petty scenario for evokes a kind of low-budget replay of one of the Godfather movies, it is not clear whether Philadelphians are more surprised by the nickel-dime size of the alleged gifts or by what appears to be the extraordinary pervasiveness of the practice. But there is little doubt around the city about the damage to the administration of instice.

District Attorney Castille's office, confronted by an avalanche of new cases, with few judges in sight, has been asking for-and getting-exemptions from a state requirement that defendants go on trial within six months of being charged. The result is a further clogging of the overburdened criminal-justice system. The situation threatens to leave Philadelphia with few choices beyond releasing a lot of dangerous individuals because they cannot be tried at one end of the system, while being forced to turn loose convicts from already overcrowded prisons at the other end. "We can't move cases," says Castille, who feels caught in the squeeze. "It gets to the point where you want to walk away from the system. That's how frustrating it is.' -By Ezra Box

#### And in Vermont . . .

Vermont's reputation for prim Yankee propriety extends to its state government, traditionally one of the cleanest in the country. But a blot has formed on the pristine Green Mountain State record, in, of all places, its supreme court. Last month Vermont's judicial—counted bard accused three of five high-court justices—Thomas Hayes, 60, William Lift, excluded three of the high-court justices—Thomas Hayes, 60, William Lift, excluded the country of the country of the high country of a supreme court are hardly everyday occurrences, and the move has given taciturn Vermonters quite a bit to talk about.

The accusations involved the justices' relationship with Them Assistant Superior Court Judge Jane Wheel, 54. She was alleged to have used \$2,800 of county funds in 1985 to throw a party for Judge Hayes when he ascended to the high court. But after investigating, state authorities accused Wheel of falsifying pay vouchers. She has also been indicted for lying under oath. She denies all charges. Hill and Hayes allegedly tried to influence the probe into her actions. Furthermore, according to the judicial-conduct board, at the party in question Hayes made "improper advances" to a court employee, who rebuffed him; later he sought, with

Hill's help, to have the employee fired.

Protesting their innocence, Hayes, Hill and Gibson have so far resisted pressure from Governor Madeleine Kunin, who three weeks ago jurged them to step down. They have, however, disqualified themselves from many of the control of the



Lovers and other strangers: Sir Rudolf Bing and Carroll Douglass on the beach at Anguilla

#### Lost Together in Paradise

The sad tale of an opera impresario and "Lady Bing"

or 22 years Sir Rudolf Bing ran a great opera house as if it were his own home. Of sharp tongue and sharper mind, Sir Rudolf tended to every detail at New York City's Metropolitan Opera-planning the season's repertoire, hiring (and firing) conductors, checking the seamstresses as they worked on costumes. And the divas! Bing did not suffer singers gladly, and prided himself on his ability to control prima donnas, cajoling Montserrat Caballé or flaying Maria Callas with equally imperious vigor. In the years immediately following his retirement as general manager in 1972, Bing could still be spotted around town, often dressed in white tie and tails and always in the best

Sir Rudolf Bing was spotted in the Caribbean last week, but this time occasionally mumbling "What day is it?" and in the company of a woman with a troubled past. His mind enfeebled by Alzheimer's disease. Bing, now 85, has been living for the past week in a modest two-story bungalow on the island of Anguilla with Carroll Douglass, fortyish, whom he met last year. If she is to be believed, the two are "totally in love" and on their honeymoon; if Bing's court-appointed protectors are to be believed, Bing, a widower and childless, is being victimized by a mentally confused woman. Whatever the legal resolution may be, the beach tableau of this forlorn couple in their palm-fringed haven, with meager funds and not many friends, seemed ineffably sad.

Sometimes Douglass claims Bing introduced himself to her at a Met performance of Parsifal\* at other times she says they met in the lobby of his Manhattan apartment building. Bing, whose mental acuity apparently started to decline seriously after his wife of 54 years died in 1983, began writing checks to Douglass. The spending caught the eye of Lawyer

Paul Guth, a longtime associate whom Bing once designated to be in charge of his personal affairs in the event he became incapacitated. Concerned, Guth filed a petition to declare Bing incompetent; a legal guardian and conservator were appointed, and Bing's estimated assets of \$900,000 were frozen.

By this time the couple had slipped out of New York and married in Virginia. The new Lady Bing, as she calls herself. The lead with her hashand by Trailways bus to Florida, then headed to Anguilla. There, year, the properties of the properties of the gase her life story, but the versions began to multiply. Had she been married be fore? No. Well, in fact it turned out she had been, twice. Second Husband William Rickenbacker, investment counselor and son of World War I Flying Ace Eddie Awes that the way "out in married" "News that the way "out in married".

He is not alone in thinking her mentally disturbed. In 1982 a District of Columbia judge appointed Douglass's brother and sister conservators of her affairs on the ground that, among other things, she "had acquired a romantic and unreasonable fixation for the person of the Pope." According to court documents, she once tried to become the Pount's helicopter pitried to be the Pount's helicopter pitried to be the pitried to the Pount's helicopter pitried to be the Pount's helicopter pitried to be pitried to the Pount's helicopter pitried to the Pount's helicopter pitried to be pitried to the Pount's helicopter pitried to the Pount

#### Milestones

MARRICD. Mark Thatcher, 33, only son of Dritish Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Dlane Burgdorf, 26, a Dallas banker, both for the first time; in London. Thatcher met Burgdorf two years ago in Dallas, where he has represented a British auto company and where her father is a car dealer. The Valentine's Day wedding at the Succession of the Savoy sand to the proposed of the Savoy sand to the proposed of the Savoy sand to the proposed of the Savoy sand to the Savoy sand the Savoy Savoy

SEEKING DIVORCE. William S. Cohen, 46, Republican Senator from Maine and co-author with former Colorado Senator Gary Hart of the suspense novel The Double Man; and Diana Dunn Cohen, 43, financial consultant; on grounds of irreconcilable differences; after 25 years of marriage and two sons; in Portland, Me.

CLARED, Bernardo Bertoluce, 4.6. director of such nitroite and elegant Italian films as The Spider's Stratagem (1970) and Transport of Conformist (1970); of obscentity charges for a 1982 Rome showing of his steamy Last Tango in Paris, starring Marlon Brando: in Rome Condemning the movie for "catering to the lowest instincts" and repeatedly Judge Paolo Colella. in dismissing the case, said the film no longer caused "disgust or repulsion."

HOSPITALIZED. Suzanne Farrell, 41, longlimbed quintessential ballerina for the late master choreographer George Balanchine and intermittently since 1965 a principal of Balanchine's New York City Ballet; for hip-replacement surgery; in New York City. When she temporarily shifted to another troupe in 1970, Balanchine declared, "I've lost my muse."

RECOVERING. Joe DiMaggio, 72, legendary New York Yankee whose 56-game hitting streak in 1941 still stands as a majorleague baseball record; from surgery to implant a heart pacemaker; in Miami Reach

RECOVERING. Pat Nixon, 74, self-effacing wife of former President Richard Nixon; from surgery to remove a malignant umor of the mouth; in New York City. The subject of a new biography by her daughter Julie Nixon Eisenhower, she has had several bouts of poor health since 1976, including two strokes.

DIED, Ales Bergman, 57, television chronicler of the American space program who, as ABC Science Editor for 26 years, covered every US, manned launch, of undisserted every US, manned launch, of undisserted every US, manned launch of undissince 1935. Bergman enhanced his repatation as a flight authority by going through virtually the entire astronaut training regimen. Said Astronaut Gene Cernair: If there was ever a time I needcernair. If there was ever a time I needalways my man. He never missed a beat."

#### Education

#### College Bound, Without a Map

Students and parents say good advice is hard to find

that she made it into the college she wanted is a small miracle. Although a good student, she decided she needed a special summer course to improve her chances. But the counseling office at her high school in Fayetteville, Ark., bungled the course application by reporting the wrong SAT scores. Fortunately she caught the mistake in time. Looking back on her

To hear Marti Brewer tell it, the fact | visers are responsible as well for more dramatic concerns. "We're dealing with drug problems, alcohol, pregnancy and broken homes," notes Counselor Jean Brown of Dallas. "We've got to squeeze all that in too." Their time is also regularly eaten up by daily snags and such petty bureaucratic requirements as monitoring

lunchrooms and scheduling classes. The best counseling, unsurprisingly,



experience from the safety of Rice University, the freshman-in-spite-of-it-all sighs, "Counselors are overwhelmed with duties. They don't know how to help.

Marti's lament is a common one among seniors now coming to the end of their labors and juniors about to start theirs. Some 60% of this spring's graduates will enroll in college, and though the choice of where to go is the culmination of twelve years of schoolwork, many will make the decision knowing little about the place they choose. They must sort through a choked mailbox of color brochures from student-hungry colleges, face down a blizzard of intimidating forms. and assess parental advice that is based either on no college experience or 20vear-old impressions. Enter the college guidance counselor to champion the student's cause. Too often, though, such a paladin is battered with overwork.

Those assigned to give guidance typically have 400 students to deal with, says Executive Director Frank Burtnett of the National Association of College Admission Counselors, and "unfortunately, in some urban public schools, you will find ratios in excess of 1,000 to 1." Many adtends to be offered in public and private schools attended by the middle class, but even that is often not enough. "Anytime you have a situation in which very desirable options are available to students, you have parents trying to beat the game, says Harold Howe II, chairman of the College Board Commission on Precollege Guidance and Counseling. The result is a growing industry in private advisers. Says Barbara Wolfson, who sent her son to a private counselor in Atlanta: "There's a limit to what the school counselors can do." For fees of up to \$2,500, private advisers take the time to find out a student's strengths and interests, put together a list of likely choices and assist with the application process. Most stress that their aim is to help the student find a match with an appropriate college, not package him for acceptance at an élite institution. Says Maurice Salter, a private consultant in Los Angeles: "We work long hours with students. We don't do anything magical."

There is also private help-though not nearly enough-for kids at the other end of the socioeconomic ruler. Some poor and minority students are lucky enough to get advice from a nonprofit

group like Aspira of America, where their special needs are recognized. Parents of these students "really don't understand how to help their kids pursue their education, let alone help them complete the forms," says Aida Sanchez-Romano, executive director of Aspira's Chicago branch. The organization stands ready to help its former students who call on it during the tough first year of college life.

The inability of most high schools to do the counseling job has even led a few colleges to take up the slack. Says John Ruohoniemi, admissions director of St. Olaf College in Minnesota: "If the student is not right for us, we're going to suggest ways for him or her to find the right school." To Rice Admissions Director Ron Moss, his college's effort to help Houston high schoolers is simply a community obligation. "Colleges are a re-source," he notes. "They have to come down out of their ivory tower a bit."

R eports last fall from the College Board commission and the National College Counseling Project recommended that educators reshape the role of the guidance counselor and start advising students earlier. Harold Howe and others argue that the counseling system needs to be more thoroughly a part of school and not the ancillary service it often is. "Good college counseling begins to work in the seventh grade." insists Herbert Dalton Jr., an admissions officer at Vermont's Middlebury College and an NCCP director. But what about the money for enhanced efforts? Counseling jobs have been easy targets in times of tight budgets. Still, the Dallas school board is now studying ways to redirect funds to pay for additional staff in hopes of cutting the workload from 500 students per adviser to 250. But even there, the motive is less to get kids into college than to help get them through drug and other personal crises.

Successes do occur, says Middlebury's Dalton. "There are miracle workers out there doing incredible things." Freed of nanerwork and unrelated duties, and with the backing of their principals, these counselors are able to focus students' attention early. Katahdin High School is in the depressed rural town of Sherman Station in northeastern Maine. The one counselor for the school's 250 students, Wayne Miller, is a key member of the faculty. He starts seeing freshmen "right off the bat" to get them thinking about careers, then eventually about how college might expand their opportunities. "Our kids are extraordinarily modest," says Miller, but by the end of junior year he has guided and goaded most into deciding whether and even where they will apply. "Everyone could do it if they had a small caseload." he says, downplaying his achievement. Next fall some 80% of the graduating class is expected to go to - By John E. Gallagher. Reported by college. Richard Woodbury/Houston, with other bureaus

#### Books

#### **Pennsylvania Death Trip**

ECHOES IN THE DARKNESS by Joseph Wambaugh: Morrow: 416 pages: \$18.95 ENGAGED TO MURDER by Loretta Schwartz-Nobel; Viking; 293 pages; \$17.95

n 1979 the body of Susan Reinert was found stuffed into the wheel well of a Plymouth Horizon that had been abandoned at the parking lot of a Harrisburg. Pa., motel. She was a recently divorced schoolteacher. Her children Karen, 11, and Michael, 10, had vanished, most likely on the day their mother was killed. They have never been found, and

are presumed dead. A seven-year investigation eventually led to the arrests and convictions of two men, former colleagues of Reinert's at the Upper Merion High School outside Philadelphia

Given the public taste for upscale homicide, the case became known as the Main Line murders. This is not as elegant as it sounds. Echoes in the Darkness and Engaged to Murder have nothing to do with Grace Kelly's relatives or rowing on the Schuylkill, although some of the characters in the story had a fortune in fantasy lives. So it is no surprise that Joseph Wambaugh, the former Los Angeles cop who writes well about the police (The Blue Knights. The Onion Field). attempts to establish a gothic mood. He associates the feeling with eastern Pennsylvania's brooding Germanic influences and forbidding estate architecture. His competition, Philadelphia Inquirer Reporter Loretta Schwartz-Nobel, prefers the interior decoration of the not-sonew journalism. She has had the doubtful advantage of interviewing the imprisoned criminals in the case, and likes to titillate readers with her reactions: "That night, after falling into a troubled

sleep, I had my first dream about William Bradfield. He had escaped from prison and had come directly to my house. I was alone. When I opened the door and saw him, I was surprised, but greeted him as a friend. He put his arms around me. T've waited a long time for this,' he said, and then he lifted his hands to my throat."

Bradfield was an Upper Merion English teacher and is now serving three life sentences for conspiracy in the Reinert murders. The actual killings were done by Jay Smith, the school principal, who was How Smith ever got to be an administrator of impressionable youth remains one of those mysteries of American public education. He fixed people with a cold, goatish

sentenced to death and awaits execution. stare and liked to shock. His opening re-

William Bradfield; Susan, Michael and Karen Reinert; Jay Smith

#### Excerpt

What of the strange partnership between William Bradfield and Jay Smith? . . . Perhaps it had nothing to do with sin and everything to do with sociopathy, that most incurable of human disorders because all so afflicted consider themselves blessed rather than cursed.-Echoes in the Darkness

> mark to a teacher who had recently lost her husband: "As a young widow, perhaps you could tell me how you handle your sex life." When police searched Smith's house they found pornographic material, including books with titles like Her Four-Legged Lover. He claimed to be exploring the use of animals as sexual surrogates and writing a book tentatively called How to Prevent Homosexuality in Your Children. His

basement contained items of even more interest to the law: 580 grams of marijuana, illegal pills, stolen office equipment, four gallons of nitric acid, gun silencers made from automobile oil filters and Brink's security-guard uniforms used in a robbery of a Sears store. Smith was in prison for that caper when he was charged with the Reinert deaths.

By contrast, William Bradfield is almost cuddly. He is a big, bearded teddybear type who fancies himself a classics scholar and an authority on the life and work of Ezra Pound. His real expertise was for juggling a busy love life. Explains one disenchanted ex-friend: "Imagine Bill

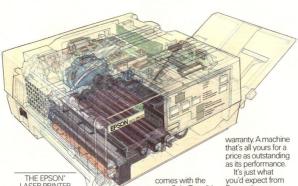
Bradfield telling me he would never be interested in Susan Reinert and then going over there and making love to her while planning to kill her. At the same time, taking Wendy to the apartment he shared with Sue Myers and saying, 'Some day all of this will be yours 'While also carrying on an affair with Joanne, living with Sue Myers, and still being married to Muriel Bradfield

Readers of these books must be prepared for complications. The evidence against Bradfield and Smith was sufficient to convince two juries of their guilt. (Smith is also suspected of murdering his daughter and son-in-law, although their bodies have never been located.) But one is never quite certain of what actually happened. Both men maintain their innocence, even though Smith came close to boasting about the crime to a fellow inmate. Bradfield had a solid motive: \$750,000 worth of insurance policies that Susan Reinert had taken out, naming him the beneficiary. (He had previously been convicted of

stealing \$25,000 from her.) Establishing a strong narrative line for this Pennsylvania death trip is not easy Old Pro Wambaugh chooses the cop's-eye view.

telling much of the story as developed by the state police investigation and dispensing considerable amounts of macabre station-house humor. He is also fond of oldfashioned hard-boiled detective prose: "Bill Bradfield avoided that man like a vampire avoids sunburn," and "as predictable as a Tijuana dog race." At times his tone grows weary, as if he were thinking, "How the hell did I ever get mixed up with these

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wackos and patsies?" Schwartz-Nobel is less imaginative and stylish in her handling of a sensational case with TV-movie potential. She also has bad taste, quoting at the end of her account a "poem" written by Bradfield that begins "Sue was extremely sensitive and terribly, easily hurt./ I tried to put limits on the relationship." Are there no limits to the exploitation of the pathetic and the bizarre? -By R.Z. Sheppard

#### Legends

THE PROPHETEERS by Max Apple Harper & Row; 306 pages; \$16.95

he year is 1964. At her mansion in Or-The year is 1904. At its immensely lando, Margery Post, the immensely rich only child of the man who invented Grape-Nuts, asks a friend, "Milly, if you had one place on earth where you finally felt comfortable, would you let the Disneys build a park in your backyard?" Milly happens to be a trusted associate of the ice cream and motel magnate Howard Johnson, who is also in Orlando, hoping to stop the Disneys. "I think we could take

them," he tells her, "I think we can move into vacations

Thus is joined a fictional battle involving real-life combatants. But Author Max Apple's second novel does not try to generate much suspense over the outcome. Even in the wackiest narrative, the existence of Disney World would be difficult to ignore or disprove. Instead, The Propheteers uses a supposed struggle in Orlando as a farfetched excuse to noodle imaginatively and affectionately with some American myths. What, specifically, might it feel like to be someone whose private, obsessive vision is miraculously rewarded with fortune and fame?

That of course happened to Walt Disney, Howard Johnson and Margery's father, C.W. Post. Apple invents their stories through a series of flashbacks and vignettes. Here is Post, a zealous vegetarian, who sees dry cereal not as a means to get rich but as a way to "save all the animals on the face of the earth." There is Johnson, who spends much of each year being chauffeured across America, picking sites for future motels through some instinctive knowledge of where future tired travelers will want to be treated to the comforts of home. Among the three dreamers, Disney seems the least fulfilled, his interest in pure animation chilled by his brother's insistence that Mickey Mouse stand up and act like a human.

Near the end, Margery meets her friend Johnson and her enemy Disney in an Orlando drugstore, and they all have lunch: "It was an odd coincidence, she realized, that she and Walt Disney and Howard Johnson were human beings." It will not seem odd to readers of The Propheteers that legends can live and breathe in a gentle fable as fabulous as the -By Paul Gray

#### **Bookends**

NIGHT OF THE FOX by Jack Higgins Simon & Schuster; 316 pages; \$17.95



The author's own disbelief seems not to be wholly suspended in this drowsy, amiable thriller about the German Occupation of Britain's Channel Islands during World War II. The narrative is full of cinematic echoes. There is a

real Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and a fake ("Heini Baum, Jewish actor and cabaret performer from Berlin and proud of it"), both of whom suggest James Mason in the title role of The Desert Fox. There is an Allied intelligence agent living hazardously as a German officer; Christopher Plummer lounged through just such a role in Hanover Street. A heartbreakingly young and beautiful Englishwoman (already played by Deborah Kerr, Julie Andrews et al.) is caught up in the action, as such tales require, feeling "not just sexual desire" but "the promise of danger, excitement of a kind she had never dreamed of before.

No matter: Jack Higgins' clichés are good fun, and ripe enough to require a ticket taker out front and popcorn in the lobby. "There's only one man for this says one master spy. "Only one man capable of playing a Nazi to the hilt and ruthless enough to put a bullet be-tween Kelso's eyes." His subordinate re-minds him that "Colonel Martineau was given a definite promise after that business in Lyons that his services wouldn't be required again. His health alone should make it impossible." Says the counterintelligence officer, summing up neatly: "Nonsense, Jack.

WINDMILLS OF THE GODS by Sidney Sheldon Morrow; 384 pages; \$18.95



In his seventh blockbuster, Sidney Sheldon has a great time inventing grisly ways of killing his characters. A Rumanian rebel, Marin Groza, has himself beaten by prostitutes as penance for sitting by while his wife and daugh-

ter were fatally raped. But this time he is unaware that the whip has been dipped in curare. Harry Lantz, a sleazy womanizer. curls to death when someone adds an electric hair dryer to his bath water. And the head of another miscreant turns up in a Washington garbage dump. There are a few survivors, notably Professor Mary Ashley, "the opposite of the ugly American," plucked from her Kansas home to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Rumania. Mary attempts to build bridges with the Communists, but "the gods," malevolent

figures who use code names like Odin, Balder and Thor, have other plans. Whether agents of decency can triumph over the pantheon is, of course, never in question. The Sheldon brand name guarantees a predictable mix of global gore and paperback psychopathology. Goodness has nothing to do with it.

A SEASON ON THE BRINK by John Feinstein

Macmillan; 311 pages; \$16.95



Bob Knight had it all: an Olympic gold medal, two N.C.A.A. championships and an NIT crown. Then came the 1984-85 season. His basketball team, the Indiana Hoosiers, played under .500 in Big Ten competition for the first time in

his 14-year reign as coach. Knight began to unravel. He benched his starters, dismissed his leading rebounder and, in a nationally televised game, he flung a chair across the court to protest the officiating. John Feinstein, a canny Washington Post columnist, focuses on the following season, when Knight veered even closer to the edge. Feinstein has no quarrel with the coach's leadership qualities, but they were far outweighed by his aggressions. Throughout the season Knight reviles the Hoosiers, throws them out of practice sessions for being imperfect, then orders them back for further humiliation. It turns out to be a winning season for the team, but once the cheering stops, the bruised psyches of the players make them-and their mentorseem the biggest losers of the year.

THE EYES OF THE DRAGON by Stephen King Viking; 326 pages; \$18.95



The fiction factory of Bangor, Me., sometimes known as Stephen King. has just produced its first 1987 prototype. This is a small, youth-centered version of earlier vehicles capable of holding the whole

accelerates quickly. It has to: The Eyes of the Dragon is a medieval fantasy that drives over thin ice, and its strength is in its speed. Good Prince Peter is framed for regicide by Flagg, a wicked magician who could teach Merlin a few tricks. Once Peter is hauled away to a prison tower, Flagg's puppet, Thomas, rules with a combination of cupidity, naiveté and wickedness. Will Thomas be deposed? Will Peter escape and regain the throne? Will he successfully confront Flagg-or will the wizard disappear with a hearty "Aiiiiyyyyyyyyeeeeee Devotees of the King assembly line want no surprises and will receive none. Those dissatisfied with this subcompact have only to wait a while for the next model. It ought to be along any minute.

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#### Music



In the ENO production, Carmen (Sally Burgess) vamps from the hood of a car

#### **Three Cheers for the Partisans**

In Europe, the opera revolution has arrived

What does it matter when and where an open is self-loss the nature of Verdi's Rigoletto fundamentally change if the action takes place in the court of France (Verdi's original intention). Idsh control was a contr

In London last month, the English National Opera (INO) unveiled Director Jonathan Miller's production of Puccinis' Torsor set during World War II and played in the style of one of Hollywood's gritty, black-and-white melodramas of the period. Earlier this season, the same Bizer's Carmen by David Pountary that replaced castanets and mantillas with feral children daring amid junked American automobiles. In Paris, Producer Seth Schneidman staged Strauss Seleza as a Control of the Contr

Most of this experimental activity takes place in Europe, what Old World audiences find adventurous, American operagoers often consider brazen. Protective of the cultural talismans bequeathed by distant European forefathers, Americans tend to mistrust radical interpretations. Europeans, more at ease with their own heritage, feel freer to experiment with it. Those seeking a bold approach in the U.S.

will rarely find it in the hig houses. In New York City, the Metropolitian Operative of the New York City, the Metropolitian Operative New York City, the New York City the State Operation ones like Franco Zeffirelli's La Bohème and Tosca, that reinforce the company's role as a musical museum. Occasionally, the rival New York City Opera makes a cautious foray into modernism, often with indifferent results of the New York City Warversion of Carmen, for example.

Smaller companies, such as the Santa Fo Opera and Opera Theater of St. Louis, offer off-season stimulation, and Director Peter Sellars has made a reputation scandilizing the bourgeoisie, for example, setting Mozari's Cost fina tutle in Despinal's Largest companies, where opera is viewed as a closed, dead art; innovation is largely a guerrilla endeavor carried on by partisans hiding out in the hills.

By contrast, Europe's buzzing controversies are full of life. West Germany, with the liveliest opera scene, is chockablock with radical restagings of the classics-in extreme cases to such an extent that the original work is almost obliterated by the new context. Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's production of Berg's Lulu in Munich sets the action in a four-story madhouse with Wedekind's tawdry story played out in front of an onstage audience of gaping mummies. To be sure, London's Royal Opera and the Vienna State Opera remain committed to traditional opera staged in traditional ways, sung by the same coterie of jet-bound stars who appear at the Met. And the old style still has its rewards; the Royal's Der Rosenkavalier, a rococo dream handsomely sung and lovingly led by the company's new music



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#### Music

director, Bernard Haitink, is impossible to envisage any other way.

Like plays, operas have no genuine exience away from a stage. A play can be profitably read, and an opera enjoyed on records, but neither really lives until it is performed in the theater. The music is the irreducible element (although Peter Brock's 1981 La Tagédie de Carmen even fiddled with Bizet's score and orchestration). After that comes the controversy.

Similarly, there is no canonical form that producers must slavishly adhere tono original, ideal performance to be imitated and, in some cases, not even an authoritative score. What, for example, constitutes the definitive Don Carlos by Verdi, a work that the composer was amending as late as the rehearsals before the first Paris performance and later shortened by an act and recast in Italian? What is the version of Carmen that conforms most closely to Bizet's intentions? For many years, Carmen was unthinkable without the recitatives that Ernest Guiraud added after the composer's death. Now it is unthinkable with them

"People don't understand that what they have in their hands is something that is undergoing change," says Director Miller, whose previous ventures into operatic transposition include his 1920s Maña romance, "They and change their identities. The charge of tampering is a philistine objection. To do them at all is to tamper,"

In a recent book, Subsequent Performance, Miller discusses what he terms the "afterlife" of a work of art: "In the past when opera was accepted as a dramatic work it was for an audience whose sensibility was so different from our own that we cannot accept the way in which it appealed to them. In order for it to reassert itself as first-class music and drama it has to be emancipated from the formal presentation in which it may have been concived but has now been imprisoned."

Like his Rigoletto, Miller's Tosca (first seen last summer in Florence) is a transposition. In moving the action from the Napoleonic era to 1944, the director found cognates for both character and events. Scarpia, the oily chief of police, was based on the notorious Italian Fascist Pietro Koch, for example, and the original libretto's reference to the battle of Marengo becomes Anzio instead. The opera's familiar locales, such as the Farnese Palace and Castel Sant'Angelo, have been eliminated in favor of a huge drab gray space, extravagantly tilted, which serves as church, interrogation chamber and execution room. When Tosca (Soprano Josephine Barstow) jumps to her death, she does so by crashing through a window. Everyone in the cast wears black, white or gray; as conducted by Jan Latham-Koenig, the production lets Puccini's viv-

id, cinematic music provide the color. Pountney's Carmen took an even

more radical view. Rather than discovering a parallel setting, the director simply created one, reveling in the anachronism. The gypsy girls, now prostitutes, conducted their business in the back seats of cars, and the bullfighters in the final act made their entrance in motley cholo low riders. So far, so shocking-but only if one believes that Carmen is about the working conditions in Spanish cigarette factories. instead of sexual obsession, violence and death. In fact Pountney did not go far enough. Micaela-a character not found in Mérimée's gritty original novella-was her conventional, boring bourgeois self, and the reserved British performers did not really get the sleaze factor right. This



Updated Tosca (Josephine Barstow)

should have been Carmen: Beyond Thunderdome. Still, it boasted a brilliant performance by Mezzo Sally Burgess in the title role and some crisp conducting from Paul Daniel.

The Paris Elektra was the most daring in concept but the tamest in execution in concept but the tamest in exection in concept but the most in exection and in the second of the second of the standard day in the death of the House of Arteus. The real pleasures of the production were the whiplash performance of Soprano Hildegard Behrens in the title role and the gloriously Burder (Soprano Hildegard Behrens in the title role and the gloriously Burder (Soprano Hildegard Behrens in the title role and the gloriously Burder (Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard Behrens in the title role and the gloriously Burder (Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard Behrens in the title role and the second of the second of the second of the second soprano Hildegard (Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard (Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard (Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard (Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard (Soprano Hildegard Soprano Hildegard (Soprano Hildegard (Sopra

Whether transposed or superimposed, opera today admits a multitude of possible interpretations. Innovation, even if it is not always completely successful, keeps the art fresh; and in any case, those who claim that the real drama in opera is found in the singing can hopera broad in the singing can be always and the superimposition of the supe

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#### Multiple Fun on Square One

A new children's series takes a sprightly approach to math

Television programs for children seem to divide neatly into two muttally exclusive categories: the shows kids watch and the shows they ought to watch. In the first group are the platons of signal that fill the dial on Saturday mornings and weekday afternoons. In the second are those earnest after-school specials and occasional PHS offerings praised by critical and parents but of the special school of the state of the properties of the property of the properties of the properties with the properties who crowd in front of the set for He-Man and the Masters of the Directors. Quarter Otte

MATH STUF Service of the service of

shop, is not likely to beat out He-Man either. But it demonstrates at least one valuable lesson: children's TV can be both good and good for you.

Given the recent reports that U.S. students are less skilled in math than their

TV, the new PBS mathematics series pro-

duced by the Children's Television Work-

General text clied in math than their counters as skilled in math than their counters. Square as where counters. Square as welcome addition. Aimed at eligibit clot-wheely-exparedids, it seeks to explain such hasic concepts as percentages in probability and show how math can be used to solve everyday problems. The lessons are defly couched in a first-paced series of sketches that mimic what chill-dren know best other IV shows.

Indeed, anyone wondering where the media-savvy satire of vintage Saturday Night Live has gone will be surprised to find that it has resurfaced on a children's show. In a sly takeoff of The Paper Chase, two of the show's resular cast members

impersonate Professor Kingsfield and Martin Short's nerdy Ed Grimley character (they figure out whether \$250 will be enough to buy all the lawbooks needed). The Samurai Mathematician (with bows to John Belushi) hacks boards into halves, thirds and fourths for a lesson in fractions. Humphrey Bogus and Bergrid Ingman star in an "edited for television" movie, Cartablanca; at the end of this version, "Nick" decides to leave on the plane, but calcula-tions show that his 223-lb. frame will put the cargo over the weight limit. There are MTV-style music videos, a game show called But Who's Counting? and a funny continuing feature entitled Mathnet, in which a pair of mathematician-sleuths do a

dead-on, deadpan parody of the old Jack Webb Dragnet series.

The mathematics is sometimes so well hidden as to be nearly invisible. But at its

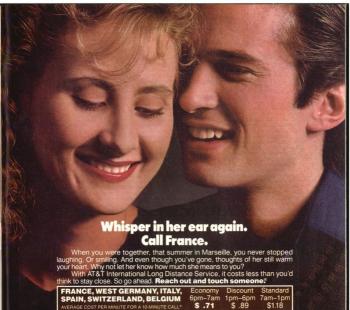
best Square One finds cleve and disarring ways of bringing dry subjects to life. In a sketch to illustrate the properties of the number zero, for example, the despondent numeral visits a psychoanalyst. "In just a nothing," he sols. Zero added to any other management of the properties of zero important role. "What about most print of the power you wield over all the other numbers."

Square One TV (whose \$16 million budget for its first 75 shows was supplied by grants from IBM and the National Science Foundation, among other donors) comes at a critical time for the Children's Television Workshop. The nonprofit corporation, which virtually reinvented children's TV with its preschool series Sesame Street, has not produced a new show in seven years and has had its share of financial troubles, including failed forays into computer software and amusement parks. The company has been criticized for licensing its name too freely to toys and other items (soon to be test-marketed: Sesame Street vitamins) and for its sometimes hard-sell approach to fund raising. CTW's science series 3-2-1 Contact has struggled for survival, and The Electric Company has left the air after eight years of reruns. Only Sesame Street, now in its 18th season, continues strong and healthy.

Square One has not been universally applauded. A few critics have complained that the show skimps on education in favor of slick entertainment. The show's producers reply that Square One is not intended to teach specific math skills, and must be presented in a begulling way to lare young viewers away from competing fare. We understand that we're not good to take the state of the

Despite the dissenters, many educators are pleased with the show's approach. "I am impressed," says John Dossey, president of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. "I think it does a nice job of trying to promote a couple of themes that need to be improved in our teaching of mathematics: problem solving and estimation." The show's sprightly treatment of an often dreary topic is nourishing enough for Chester Finn Jr., an Assistant Secretary of Education. "Math is spinach and television is candy," he says. "What we have in Square One is a peanut-butter-and-lettuce sandwich." Adults should like the diet too; now they can stop complaining about He-Man and his friends and join their children in front of the set. By Richard Zoglin. Reported by William Tynan/New York

Arithmetic heroes strut their knowledge



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#### **Health & Fitness**

#### **Going Crazy over Calcium**

It sells a rainbow of products, but does it work?

ust try to avoid calcium these days. The miracle mineral of the moment, it is being added to everything from baking flour to bread, from orange juice to Tab. Meanwhile, such familiar

products as milk and yogurt, as well as Tums and Total cereal, are being touted for their high calcium content. And calcium supplements are flooding the market, with sales of liquids and pills surging from \$18 million in 1980 to \$240 million last year. Those who gag on the tablets, which are huge gullet pluggers, can even try getting their mineral boost in a novel way-EZ-CAL Soft Calcium Whip, an aerosol can filled with calcium foam that was introduced in test markets last week. In short, just about anything consumable has been laced with the stuff

The main propellant for the craze has been the presumption that calcium can help prevent osteoporosis, the degenerative bone disease that afflicts an estimated one-quarter of elderly men and half of el-



derly women in the U.S. Three vears ago scientists at a National Institutes of Health conference on osteoporosis advised Americans to increase their daily in-

take of calcium to 1,000 mg (compared with the Government RDA of 800 mg); the recommended level for postmenopausal women was an even higher 1.500 mg. Calcium fever soon swept the country.

Last week researchers, concerned by the commercial hype, met once again at NIH headquarters in Bethesda, Md. While reiterating their earlier counsel on daily intake, they sought to "bring calcium down a peg or two," in the words of one, and to caution against unbridled enthusiasm. "Calcium is not a panacea for osteoporosis." declares Washington University's Dr. William Peck, who was a leader at both gatherings. "The ads promise more than calcium is going to deliver."

In fact, both the disease and calcium's

role in bone development are still poorly understood. During normal youthful maturation the body readily absorbs calcium, which helps to build bigger and denser bones. After about age 35, however, the process begins to reverse. The body becomes less able to take in calcium, and the blood, which needs the mineral for other organs, begins to leach it out of bones, leaving them weaker. Women suffer in

particular because their bones are smaller and less dense than men's. More important, for reasons that are not yet known, menopause speeds

up bone loss. Osteoporosis is the excessive form of this natural process An extreme conse-

quence is a bent frame and the so-called dowager's hump. In Cincinnati, retired Registered Nurse Daisy Randle Smith, 76, has a hump now, and despite wearing a brace. she has had spinal fractures in nine of the past ten years; one fracture was caused by a slight

sneeze. "I'm in pain most of the time," she says, "and I've lost 51/2 inches since 1977.

## Rent.



The loss of height is irreversible, as is the brittleness. Fractures like Smith's are common—1.2 million occur in the U.S. each year. Almost half are to spinal vertebrae, and one-fifth involve the hip. The effects can be devastating. Nearly one-fifth of those with hip frac-

Nearly one-fifth of those with hip fractures die within six months.

Calcium supplements, unfortunately, cannot prevent osteoporosis after menopause. At the Bethesda meeting, researchers reported on eight studies that found extra calcium had little or no effect in slowing bone loss, even when the dosage was as high as 3,000 mg per day. The most effective defense against osteoporosis in these women, all agreed, is estrogen re-

placement. Such therapy has been linked in the past to an increase in endometrial cancer, but doctors now believe the risk can be minimized by tandem use of progesterone-like hormones.

What about calcium supplements before menopause? Scientists say the best hedge against osteoporosis is strong, dense bones formed during younger years. But a U.S. Public Health survey found that women from 18 to 44 get a daily average of calcium that ranges from 679 mg for the youngest group to 603 mg for the oldest. Some physicians contends and the survey of the surv

ange their diets sumciently, see a need for pills and fortified foods. That raises the question of what scientists call bioavailability: How much of the mineral is in a form that the body

can use? A cup of milk supplies 270 mg, while a 500-mg tablet of calcium carbonate provides just 200 mg. "The pharmaceutical industry is selling products on the basis of calcium content alone," says Dr. Robert

Heaney of Omaha's Creighton University. "Sometimes that is sheer fraud." Moreover, researchers point out, alagh calcium does help build bone and in it, the mineral is simply one factor in

though calcium does help build bone and lifelong skelat help build bone and lifelong skelat health. Some studies have found bone loss is slower in those who engage in such weight-bearing physical activities as running and walking. In one survey, women ages 35 to 65 who took a 50-



minute aerobics class three times a week lost only 2.5% of the density in their forearm bones, compared with 9.5% for women who did not exertion to be supported to the support of their works. The support of their works who will be supported by the support of their works who will be supported by their works are their works and it is a terrible strategic mistake to encourage people to think you can't cure a bad life-style with a pill, and it's a terrible strategic mistake to encourage people to think you can. If I'm stitling all day, don't walk to work, don't carry loads or work in the gardenou the weekend. I'm go-work in the gardenour the weekend with the gardenour the weekend with the gardenour the weekend with the gardenour the garde

ing to lose bone. You can give me all the calcium in the world, and it's not going to stop it."

—By Anastasia Toulexis.

Reported by Bathyas Polyni (Figure and Pick

Reported by Barbara Dolan/Chicago and Dick Thompson/Washington

Buy.



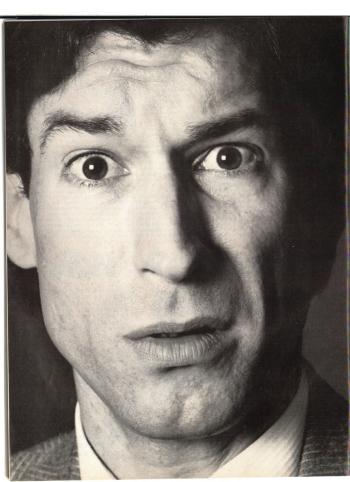
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The vision of Federico Fellini is full of delicious uncertainties. The director's next movie, which may or may not be called Fellini's Scrapbook. is made up of a series of fantastical episodes based on his years in Italian cinema. To make his memory speak, Fellini used actors with whom he has had past associations, most notably Marcello Mastroianni and Anita Ekberg, who starred together in La Dolce Vita. Since then Mastrojanni has made dozens of other movies; Ekberg has performed only sporadically, preferring the bucolic pleasures of her country farm near Rome. For the first time in 28 years, the pair were reunited for the new Fellini project, she playing herself





Back to the future: Ekberg and Mastrolanni reunited on the set of Fellini's latest and in La Dolce Vita

bacolic pleasures of her country farm near Rome. For the first time in 28 years, the pair were reunited for the new Fellini project, she playing herself and he playing a Mandrakilon ling the virtues of girls and

tions for their portravals of a deaf woman and her teacher. The movie itself is up for Best Picture against Platoon and A Room with a View (eight nominations each) and The Mission and Hannah and Her Sisters (seven each), "I feel very elated and honored," said Matlin, who is deaf. "I'm going to scream later." There was another unusual double among the honorees: Director-Writer Oliver Stone will be competing against Oliver Stone. He and Richard Boyle were nominated for their original screenplay of Salvador, and Stone's script for his surprise hit Platoon was also chosen

tery titled Lives of the Twins to

Simon & Schuster under the

pseudonym Rosamond Smith.

At first the rejuvenating ruse

goes smoothly. "When it was

Oates: a rejuvenating ruse

The hood-next-door look; Beastle Boys Diamond, Yauch, Horovitz

TV pitchman for a stain remover. Beyond that, viewers will have to wait for the movie, due in the U.S. next year. But Ekberg with her now more abundant figure and Mastroianni in his magical guise clearly remain matched to Fellini's fascinations.

In the contrary world of rock 'n' roll, it was time for someone to restore the music's bad name. So swill down your beer, urp, and check out the Beastle Boys, whose antisocial antics have turned them into pop's degenerate darlings. The New York City trio's Licensed to III has sold 2 million copies in three months, making it the hottest debut album in Columbia Records' history. Now with two hit singles, including their anthem, Fight for Your Right Ito Partyl Adam ("King Ad-Rock") Horovitz, Michael (Mike

brew, the Boys attribute their success to their white-punk, black-rap, heavy-metal, light-weight crossover sound wrapped in an unpretentious, hood-next-door image. They even have a 24-64 formula for group composing. Explains Ad-Rock (who is

plains Ad-Rock (who is the son of Playwright Israel Horovitz): "After about 24 oz. of beer, the creativity begins; after 64 oz., the babbling begins."

Tracy and Hepburn did with Guess Who's Coming to Dinne? Taylor and Burton did it with Who's Afraid of Virginia Wool? Now Marlee Matlin, 21, and William Hurt, 36, have done it with Children of a Lesser God. Last week the real-life lovers received Best Actress and Actor nomina-

The plot has all the makings of a first-rate whodunitthe prolific author Joyce Carol Oates has a "fantasy of a new life, of escanjing my own identity for a while," and so, without telling her agent or regular publisher E.P. Dutton, she submits a psychological mys-

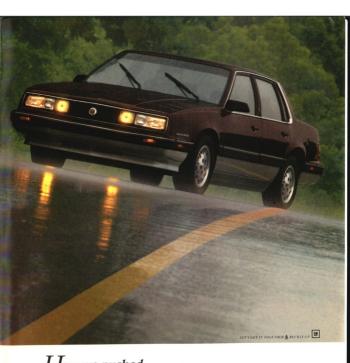
Matlin savors Oscar's double delight

accepted," she recalls, "I felt the same excitement as when my first book was published." Enter Gumshoe Columnist Liz Smith, who gets a tip and ex-

poses the secret ploy. prompting Dutton to politely express concern over the unexpected competition with its own publication of Oates' other next novel. You Must Remember This due in August. The author, embarrassed by the unintended flurry, is hoping that Simon & Schuster will delay Twins until 1988. "I don't think I'll ever do it again," vows a chastened Oates. THE END? Well, not quite. Muses the writer: "It's still a mystery in my own

life who told."

—By Guy D, Garcia



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